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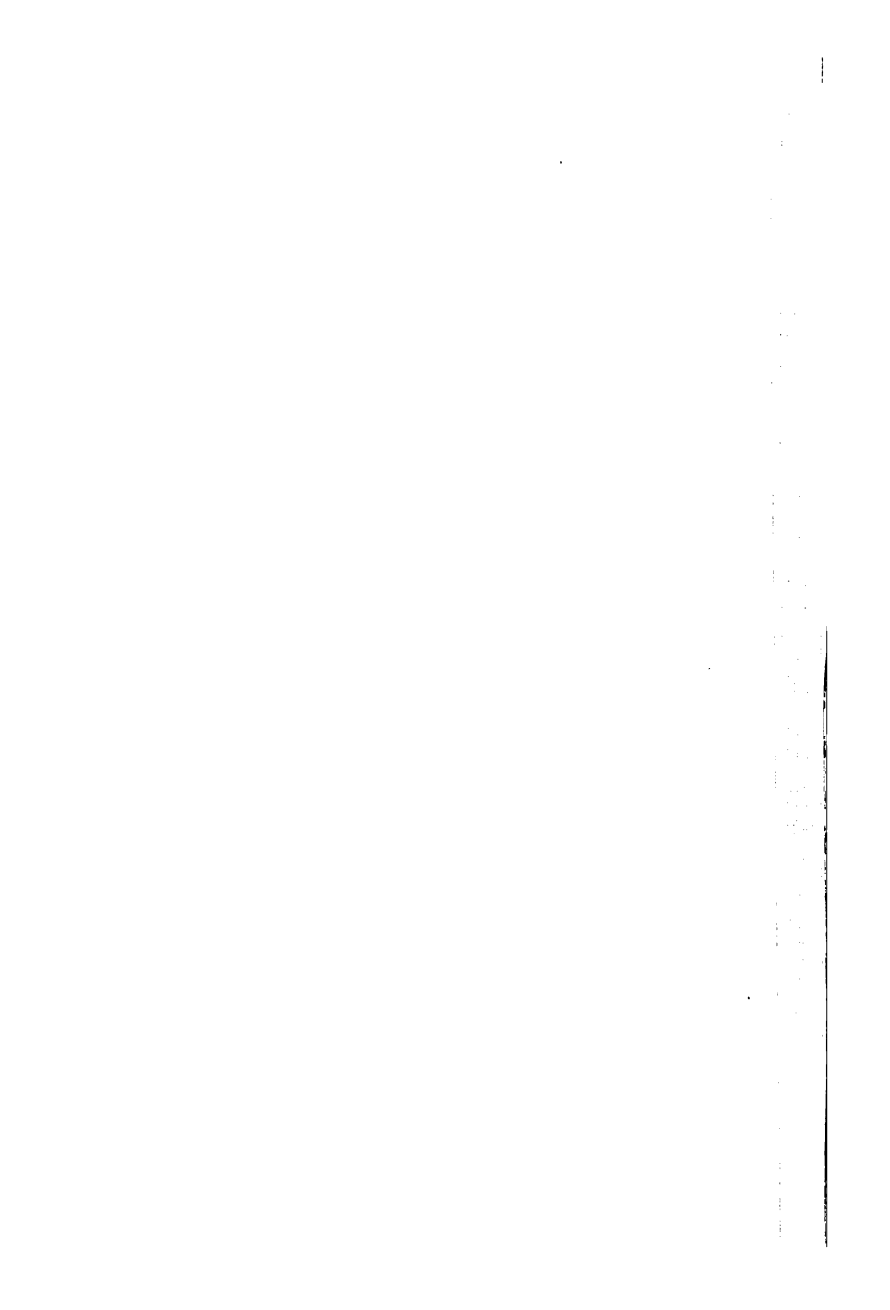
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# English Punctuation

A SERIES OF

## Practical Exercises IN Punctuation and Capitalization

Adapted to the use of Schools and of Students  
Preparing for Commercial and Stenographic  
Positions and for the English Exam-  
inations of the Board of Regents  
and the Civil Service

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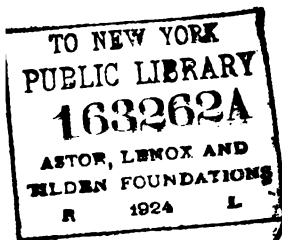
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## PREFACE.

**T**HIS work is not intended for the young who are just beginning the study of English. Neither is it intended for advanced students, as it does not aim at an exhaustive treatment of the subjects discussed. It occupies a middle ground, and has in view the acquirements and requirements of a certain class of students only—those who, approaching manhood or womanhood, have some elementary knowledge of our language and desire in a limited time to be able to write our English tongue with as much accuracy as it is possible for them to acquire.

The sentences appended containing grammatical mistakes, and those illustrating the uses of homophonous words, are intended for dictation from time to time by the teacher, the members of the class being required to write them correctly and to submit them for examination.

In teaching his own classes in English and in the preparation of this book, the author has had most frequent recourse to the works of Wilson, Quackenbos, Genung, Lockwood, and Fowler.

The miscellaneous exercises, following the practical in many cases, differ from them mainly in being somewhat more difficult, because the scope of the application is widened, and consequently the proper form to be supplied is not so evident.



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## PART I.

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### CAPITALS.

#### Introductory Remarks.

SECTION I. The principles regulating the use of capital letters are, for the most part, simple and easily understood. Formerly it was the custom, as it is at present in the German language, to capitalize all nouns. The following quotation is taken from a translation of "Jewish Antiquities," by Josephus, published in London in 1775, Book XII., Chap. VIII. This will show to the student something of the system of capitalizing then in vogue, or at least the system adopted by the translator. "*Matthias*, the Father of *Judas Maccabæus*, having now been a full Year in this Command, felt himself seized with a mortal Illness ; and, calling his Sons about him, spake to them to this Purpose : My dear Sons, my Life is drawing to an End ; but I am now to charge you, upon my Blessing, before I leave you, that you stand firm to the Cause that your Father has asserted before you, without any Staggering

or Shrinking. Do your uttermost to support the Rights and Laws of your Country, and to restore the Order of a Nation that wants very little of being swallowed up in Confusion."

It is evident that the translator has here capitalized all words that he regarded as nouns, but throughout the work the names of persons and places are italicized as well as capitalized.

At the present time the use of capitals is confined to the cases coming under the rules which follow. In conforming to this usage, we believe there is great uniformity throughout all the English speaking world. In certain localities in this country attempts have been made to change or improve the system here outlined, in the direction of fewer capitals, but the changes so far have seemed to receive no more than a local following, and therefore these alterations are only noted in the appropriate places. The directions given are in accordance with what is believed to be the usage of most of the writers of the present English speaking world.

It is still the custom of some writers to capitalize certain words which they wish particularly to distinguish or emphasize, but this custom, so limited in its area and arbitrary in its use, cannot of course be subject to any definite rules. It is a relic of the past; and a frequent use of capitals

for this purpose, like italicized words too often repeated, is apt to offend the taste of the present generation.

Lesson I.

SECTION 2. *Rule I.* Capitalize the first word of every complete sentence, and of every line of poetry.

EXAMPLES: "It is the duty of a child to obey, not to command." "By reading, we add the experience of others to our own."

Then, pilgrim, turn ; thy cares forego ;  
All earth-born cares are wrong ;  
Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.

*Goldsmith.*

SEC. 3. *Rule II.* Capitalize all proper names and proper adjectives, and all names and titles of the Deity.

EXAMPLES: "George Washington was the first president of the United States." "Niagara Falls and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky are great natural curiosities." "He was greatly interested in Roman and Grecian art." "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." "The power of the Highest shall overshadow thee." "The Bible speaks to us of God, the everlasting Father." "A kind Providence watches over his creatures." "The providence of God will not be denied to his people."

In this last sentence the word "providence" means the care of God and not God himself, and

hence is not capitalized. Where the term "god" is applied to a heathen deity, it is not capitalized.

SEC. 4. *Rule III.* Capitalize the names of the days of the week and months of the year, the pronoun I, and the interjection O.

EXAMPLES: "Thanksgiving Day was appointed on Thursday of the last week in November." "Columbus set sail from Palos on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492." "Both James and I were present." "O the times, O the manners of the day!"

There is no uniformity in capitalizing the names of the seasons.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 5. *Under Rule I.* Point out where capitals are needed in place of small letters, and small letters in place of capitals, in the following sentences.

1. <sup>H</sup>onesty is the best policy. 2. <sup>S</sup>trike, <sup>B</sup>ut hear me.  
3. <sup>D</sup>epart from evil, and do good. 4. He was uncertain how to act in the Emergency. 5. A Briton of the britons was he, born in great britain in 1750. 6. unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. 7. where shall wisdom be found?

8. Who in the battle or the Chase  
at Roderick's side shall fill his place?

Scott.

9. Mount Blanc is the monarch of Mountains ;  
 they crowned him long ago  
 on a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,  
 with a diadem of Snow.

*Byron.*

10. for solitude is sometimes best Society,  
 and short retirement urges sweet return.

*Milton.*

SEC. 6. *Under Rule II.* 1. thomas Jefferson was the third President of the united states. 2. Robert emmet, an ardent friend of Irish Independence, was executed at dublin at the early age of twenty-three years. 3. The birth, inauguration, and Death of George Washington occurred in the Eighteenth Century. 4. The museum of natural history in central park, New York, is a place of great interest. 5. The french revolution was the result of Centuries of misrule and cruel oppression. 6. Are you deficient in taste? Read the best english poets, as thompson, gray, goldsmith, cowper, coleridge, scott, and wordsworth. 7. Are you deficient in imagination? Read milton, akenside, burke, and shakespeare. 8. If god be for us, who can be against us? 9. The supreme power above defend us! 10. The lord is on our side. 11. The eternal king was seated on his Throne. 12. It was a saying of Napoleon that providence was always on the side of the heaviest Battalions. 13. The statue of their idol God was overthrown. 14. He discoursed to his people of the Deity of Christ. 15. The monument to General Grant is at riverside park, N. Y.

SEC. 7. *Under Rule III.* 1. On the 21st of december, 1620, the pilgrims landed on the bleak shores of the new World. 2. That friday is an unlucky day is a mere

superstition. 3. The first monday in september is observed in New York as labor day. 4. He was absent from his home last spring and Summer in pursuit of health and pleasure. 5. Last sabbath i went to the church of the pilgrims.

6. Thou, too, sail on, o ship of state!  
sail on, o union, strong and great!

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 8. *Under Rules I.-III.* Supply the proper capitals in the following extracts :

#### THE SETTLEMENT OF PLYMOUTH.

on monday, the 12th of december (old style), on the day of the winter solstice, the exploring party of the forefathers landed at plymouth. That day is kept as the origin of new england. The spot, when examined, promised them a home, and on the 15th the mayflower was safely moored in its harbor. In memory of the hospitalities which the company had received at the last english port from which they had sailed, this oldest new england colony took the name of plymouth. The system of civil government had been adopted by agreement; the church had been organized before it left leyden. As the pilgrims landed, their institutions were already perfected. Democratic liberty and independent christian worship started into being.

*Bancroft.*

“ You are wrong to distrust the power of the almighty in anything,” said the pathfinder, earnestly. “ They that live in the settlements may not see him as do we who pass our time in his very presence, as it were. An indian has his notions, and if they are not exactly the same as a christian’s, there is no harm in it. Still, these are matters

that belong altogether to providence, and these salt and fresh water lakes are some of them. I am one of those who think that the same being who made the sweet water, can make the salt.”

*Cooper.*

There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for expeditions under that head, unless it be to explore the great lake I have discovered—the Albert N’Yanza. I shall never, never undertake another expedition to Africa.

*Baker.*

## Lesson II.

SEC. 9. *Rule IV.* Capitalize the principal words in the titles of books and in the subjects of all formal compositions.

EXAMPLES: “He wrote on ‘The Art of Conversation.’” “Sir Samuel Baker wrote his work entitled, ‘Ismalia: A Narration of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade,’ in 1874.”

In these titles and themes it is customary to capitalize all the words except the articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

SEC. 10. *Rule V.* Capitalize common nouns plainly personified.

EXAMPLES: “Grim War unfolds his flag.” “And Nature from her seat gave signs of woe that all was lost.”

SEC. 11. *Rule VI.* North, East, South, and West, and their compounds, when indicating direction are written with a small letter; when used

for a tract of country or a people, they must be capita" ed.

EX. AMPLES : "Chicago is west of New York." "The South will not oppose the bill." "He traveled in a north-west direction." "He went West to live."

SEC. 12. *Rule VII.* Proper adjectives, whose meaning by long usage has come to designate some quality or attribute without any special reference to the original word, are written with a small letter.

EXAMPLES : platonic, stentorian.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 13. *Under Rule IV.* 1. John Wilson, of Edinburgh University, in 1822, published "lights and shadows of scottish life." 2. I was much interested in the book entitled, "The preservation of health more important than the cure of disease." 3. He chose for his subject the following theme : "The difference between a true and a false charity." 4. De Foe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," wrote also "A tour through Great Britain," "The memories of a cavalier," and "The true revelation of the apparition of one Mrs. Veal, the next day after her death." 5. His address was on this subject : "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink?"

SEC. 14. *Under Rule V.* 1. Next anger rushed, his eyes on fire. 2. Then wild fear up rose, and his voice was terrible to hear. 3. There honor comes, a pilgrim gray. 4. Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that her voice is the harmony of the world ; all things in earth and



heaven do her homage, the very least as feeling her care,  
 and the greatest as not exempted from her power.  
 5. Poetic justice with her lifted scale weighs every truth.  
 6. Then spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing  
 soil. 7. Who knows not truth is strong, next to the  
 Almighty?

8. Or if virtue feeble were,  
 Heaven itself would stoop to her.

SEC. 15. *Under Rule VI.* 1. In the east are many  
 remains of ancient civilizations. 2. New Orleans is  
 Southwest of Philadelphia. 3. I know no north, no South,  
 no east, no West. 4. He lives west of the Mississippi and  
 North of the Missouri. 5. He went west. We reckon  
 longitude east or West from Greenwich. 6. He addressed  
 large audiences in the east. 7. He had lived in the north  
 or in the South the most of his life. 8. He journeyed  
 toward the West.

SEC. 16. *Under Rule VII.* 1. He was decidedly Epi-  
 curean in his tastes. 2. The Indians of our country endure  
 torture with Stoical fortitude. 3. His conduct was Puri-  
 tanical in the extreme. 4. They were not Pharisaical in  
 belief. 5. He was a man of Herculean strength. 6. He  
 was possessed of a Satanic spirit.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 17. In the following sentences small let-  
 ters have been written in place of capitals in  
 nearly all the words requiring capitals under the  
 preceding rules. Make the required corrections.

1. Gaunt famine stalks through the land, bringing  
 suffering and death in his train.

2. And now bear witness for me, thou earth! thou sun! o virtue and intelligence! and thou, o erudition, who teachest us the just distinction between vice and virtue!

3. The sun, overhearing certain ones abusing him, spake to them after this manner: "gentlemen, I wonder how you dare abuse one that you know could in an instant scorch you up, and burn every mother's son of you."

4. Walter Besant, an english novelist, published the following works: "studies in early french poetry," "the french humorists," "the revolt of man," "all sorts and conditions of men," "let nothing you dismay," "all in a garden fair," "uncle jack," "dorothy foster," "in luck at last," "the captain's room," and "the children of Gideon."

5. We read much of the crusades and chivalry in the dark ages.

6. They were Quixotic in their notions.

7. The firm ordered a large quantity of Prussian-blue.

8. Among the works of Froude are "the shadows of the clouds," "the nemesis of faith," "a history of England from the fall of wolsey to the death of elizabeth," "short studies on great subjects," "the english in ireland in the eighteenth century," "thomas carlyle: the first forty years of his life in London," and "the spanish story of the armada."

9. The gods of the heathen are no Gods.

10. He lived North of Mason and Dixon's line.

11. While visiting the south, his northern speech and accent were often noticed.

12. Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot and running thence along the center of the road south thirty-

nine degrees West, one hundred and three feet; thence North sixty-four degrees, and fifteen minutes west, four hundred feet; thence North twenty degrees and forty minutes East, one hundred feet to the Southerly line of the lot; thence South sixty-four degrees East to the place of beginning.

### Lesson III.

SEC. 18. *Rule VIII.* Capitalize the first word of formal quotations forming a complete sentence.

EXAMPLES: "Guard the young with zealous care." The words of the dying commander were, "Don't give up the ship."

SEC. 19. *Rule IX.* Quotations introduced by "that," "if," or a similar conjunction, and those which consist only of a part of a sentence, do not require a capital letter at the beginning.

EXAMPLES: If "all is well that ends well," we need not so much despise a poor beginning. It was Franklin who said that "silks and satins put out the kitchen fire." Our opponents talk of "the possible consequence of defeat." The words "optimist" and "pessimist" occur very often in this production. He earnestly desires "the wisdom whose price is above rubies." These remarks, to use the words of another, "are quite unworthy the narrative portions of the history."

### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 20. *Under Rule VIII.* 1. Isaac Walton says: "the nightingale makes men think that miracles are not ceased." 2. He quoted to me this proverb: "where there's

a will, there's a way." 3. I heard him repeat this line from Pope: "he's armed without that's innocent within." 4. Commodore Perry said: "we have met the enemy and they are ours." 5. It affords an instance of the boldness with which philosophers have questioned the ways of Providence, that they have asked, "why might not all our actions be performed at the suggestion of pleasure?" 6. Our teacher often repeated this sentence: "there is no royal road to learning." 7. His name was inscribed upon the wall with these additional words: "you seek his monument—look around."

SEC. 21. *Under Rule IX.* 1. If "Every man is the architect of his own fortune," industry and persistence in effort should not be overlooked. 2. That "Honesty is the best policy," few will be so bold as to deny. 3. If "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge," our careless ways ought to be diligently reformed. 4. If intellect were bestowed on the leviathan, he would still be the inelegant, misshapen inhabitant of the ocean, "Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in his gait." 5. He spoke of him who "Laid the foundation of the earth, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 22. In the matter following, small letters have been written in place of capitals in nearly all the words requiring capitals under the preceding rules. Make the required corrections.

1. Sir John herschel, in the account of his operations at the cape of good hope, speaks as follows: five and a half millions of stars are visible enough to be distinctly counted in a twenty-foot reflector in both hemispheres. 2. He may

well be content with his place in the universe who was made "A little lower than the angels." 3. If "He that can have patience can have what he will," we should cultivate this virtue most assiduously. 4. The old adage, "idleness is the parent of crime," is a very true one. 5. The "Sweet reasonableness" of this proposition was apparent to all. 6. The early settlers all testify that "an Indian never forgives an injury or forgets a benefit." 7. Fame, to use the language of an ancient chronicler, has commemorated the names of this little band, "Who, in the face of difficulties unexampled in history, stood by their leader as an example of loyalty to future ages." 8. 1799-1804. foreign war continues. The second coalition of russia, austria, great britain, and lesser powers is formed against napoleon. Having returned from egypt, he crosses the alps at marengo. In 1801 the peace of luneville is signed. This peace confirms france in the possession of the netherlands, and gives her the left bank of the rhine; gives tuscany to a younger branch of the house of austria, and recognizes the batavian (dutch), helvetian (swiss), and cisalpine republics. Spain gives louisiana to france.

*Sheldon's History.*

#### Lesson IV.

SEC. 23. *Rule X.* Titles of rank and office are capitalized when joined to the names of persons, and when used alone if they refer directly to the persons, and these are of exalted rank; if they are not designations of any particular individual, they become common nouns, and must be written with a small letter. Distinguishing titles are also commonly capitalized.

EXAMPLES: "At the battle of Hastings, 1066 A. D., Duke William of Normandy conquered England." "The Duke rode at the head of his troops." "A duke is but a man." "He would not make a good judge." "I was told that President Adams was there." "The President received them cordially." "The president of the debating club of our village has resigned." "He did not see a senator present." "The Senators addressed the assembly." "Alfred the Great was the immovable pillar of the Western Saxons." "John Gordon, Sen., was the patriarch of the village." "Charles Smith, Jr., read an essay on Pliny the Elder."

In the salutation at the beginning of letters the word referring directly to the person must begin with a capital; all other words except the first, with a small letter; as, Dear Sir; My dear Sir; Dear Dr., etc.

SEC. 24. *Rule XI.* When a specific title in the form of a proper adjective is applied to the words *mountain, river, ocean*, and the like, both the title and the name of the object are generally capitalized; when no proper adjective is used, the name of the object should not begin with a capital.

EXAMPLES: "The Rocky Mountains are in the western part of the United States." "The mountains were safely crossed." "The Atlantic Ocean is a highway of commerce." "The ocean is traversed by the Gulf Stream." "The Hudson River is greatly admired." "The river is two miles wide at this point." "He stopped at the Parker House."

A restricted usage in some localities favors the use of the capital, as above stated, only with the proper adjective. The method of capitalizing followed in this book is not in accordance with this usage.

EXAMPLES: Fifth avenue, Clifton place, Madison street, Orange county, Brooklyn institute, Parrott Land company, Williams college.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 25. *Under Rule X.* 1. The earl of Warwick was the greatest nobleman of his time. 2. Dukes, Barons, and Knights were engaged in the conspiracy. 3. Victoria, queen of England, is also empress of India. 4. He learned that secretary Seward had been assassinated. 5. It is reported that senator Brown will speak to-day. 6. Some Senator will speak on the tariff to-day. 7. It is reported that lieutenant Crosby was wounded. 8. The Lieutenant of the company was killed. 9. The governor arrived at the executive Mansion on Monday. 10. In his days, Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, went up against the king of Assyria to the river euphrates, and king Josiah went against him and slew him at Megiddo. 11. A general, a Colonel, a Major, and a captain were killed in the engagement. 12. Richard the lionhearted was king of England. 13. Alexander the great founded Alexandria.

SEC. 26. *Under Rule XI.* 1. The white mountains are in the state of New Hampshire. 2. The tops of the highest Mountains are always covered with snow. 3. The ship was lost in the gulf of Mexico. 4. Gulfs, Bays, straits, and lakes are natural divisions of the waters of the earth. 5. The Hudson river has been called

the Rhine of America. 6. The River was crossed in safety. 7. The gulf stream is a river in the ocean. 8. The Brooklyn bridge is over one mile in length. 9. The Washington monument is 555 feet in height. 10. His place of residence is the hotel Brunswick. 11. Riverside park is a place of great interest to all who honor the memory of General Grant. 12. The travels of Agassiz include the whole country from Lake Superior to the gulf of Mexico, and from the atlantic coast to the valley of the Mississippi.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 27. In the following matter insert capitals where they are needed, and small letters where required.

1. Joseph Addison, the english poet and essayist, was born at Milton, wiltshire, may 1st, 1672, and died at holland house, Kensington, june 17, 1719. He was educated at charter house school, london, and at queen's and magdalen colleges, oxford. His first poem was inscribed to the duke of marlborough. He was made under secretary of state, chief secretary for ireland, and finally secretary of state. His wife was the dowager countess of warwick, to whose graceless son, lord warwick, he had been a kind mentor. His remains were laid in the vaults of the magnificent chapel of henry VII. in westminster abbey. 2. The governor and admiral attended with their respective staffs. 3. The elector of bradenburg was a very good patient.

#### Lesson V.

SEC. 28. *Rule XII.* The principal words in the names of important historical events and measures, of noted eras, and the like, and in the



distinctive titles of organizations and business firms, must begin with a capital.

EXAMPLES: "The Reign of Terror," "The Birth of Christ," "The Bill of Rights," "Magna Charta," "The Milky Way," "The Nebular Hypothesis," "The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor," "Chicago Base Ball Team," "Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," "Third New Jersey Light Artillery," "Phoenix Mill Company," "The Niagara Falls Power Supply Co."

When an association or organized body is spoken of without the distinctive title, a capital letter may be employed or not according to the preference of the writer. We may say, "The Legislature adjourned on Saturday," or, "The legislature adjourned on Saturday"; "This Society is prospering," or, "This society is prospering"; "The College has opened," or, "The college has opened"; "The Company has failed," or, "The company has failed"; "The Committee reported," or, "The committee reported." The latter form is the one in more general use.

SEC. 29. *Rule XIII.* The names of all articles or items in formal bills and business accounts, and the first word of a sum of money when written in words in a business paper, should be capitalized.

"Bought of Perkins & Co.

1 keg Crystal Chlorate of Potash,  
1 keg Glauber Salts,  
2 bales Gum Myrrh,  
100 oz. Quinine."

"For value received I promise to pay, thirty days after date, to Henry Jordan, or order, Eight hundred and sixty-four dollars, with interest."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 30. *Under Rule XII.* 1. There is not in mohammedan and pagan annals an act of atrocity greater than this which occurred in the third crusade. 2. The revocation of the edict of Nantes caused much suffering. 3. The american revolution and the civil war are the greatest conflicts in which our nation has been engaged. 4. The period of the dark ages was one of great ignorance and superstition among the masses of the people. 5. The first voyage around the world by Magellan is a noted historical event. 6. The parliament of great britain is composed of the house of lords and the house of commons. 7. His accounts in the guarantee savings loan company were found to be correct. 8. The dime savings bank has erected a new building on court house square. 9. The society for the relief of the aged and the indigent is very prosperous. 10. The beaver mills knitting company has failed. 11. The society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts has been organized. 12. The national civil service reform league closed its sessions yesterday. 13. The procession formed in the following order :

Squad of mounted police.  
Signal corps of the second brigade.

Twenty-third regiment, U. S. A.  
Light battery K, first united states artillery  
from Fort Hamilton.  
Rankin post, G. A. R.  
Members of the military order of the loyal  
legion.  
Officers of the united states army and navy.  
Officers of the national guard.  
Members of twelfth and twentieth army corps.  
Members of the society of the potomac.

SEC. 31. *Under Rule XIII.* 1. I give and bequeath to the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. 2. Pay to the order of James Williams the sum of nine hundred and sixty-five  $85/100$  dollars. 3. Pay to the order of Messrs. J. E. Morse & Co. five hundred pounds sterling. 4. Sold this day on account of H. Morton & Co. as follows :

- 160 Shares N. Y. Central and Hudson river railroad stock.
- 50 shares canal stock.
- 18 government bonds, issue of 1897.
- 45 Oil City water bonds.
- 5. Bought of Perry & Co. as follows :
  - 36 Pcs. Merrimac prints.
  - 48 Pcs. Manchester delaines.
  - 45 doz. linen hdkfs.
  - 16 doz. cotton hose.

#### EXERCISE IN REVIEW.

SEC. 32. This exercise includes the whole subject of capitals. In the following matter,

selected to test the knowledge of the student, small letters have been used instead of capitals in all words requiring them, except at the beginning of sentences. Let the student supply the proper capitals, and, if it be thought best by the teacher, refer to the proper rule in each case.

1. Voyages and Enterprises.—Columbus, a genoese sailor of plebeian birth, well read in geography and mathematics, with funds furnished by ferdinand and isabella, the monarchs of spain, sailed westward to find a route to india; discovered the west indies, and took possession of them for spain and the church.—The cabots, sailing under the auspices of henry VII., discovered the mainland of north america, and opened the newfoundland fisheries to english enterprise.—The spaniard balboa crossed the isthmus of darien, and discovered the pacific. Magellan, a portuguese in spanish service, made the first voyage around the world, entering the pacific around cape horn. While spanish and portuguese thus worked southward, the coasts of north america were gradually explored and colonized by english, dutch, and french.—In the reign of elizabeth the whale-fishery was established.

*Sheldon's History.*

## 2. LEGAL FORM—ABRIDGED.

Supreme court, city and county of new york. John doe, plaintiff, against richard roe, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, i, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the brooklyn real estate exchange, 189-191 montague street, on monday the 24th of december, at 12 o'clock noon, the following

described premises, to wit : all that certain piece of ground in the seventh ward of the city of brooklyn, being part of a lot, being designated on a map on file in the office of the register of the county of kings, entitled "map of the cowenhoven homestead, surveyed by the city surveyor," bounded and described as follows: beginning on the westerly side of harrison avenue, distant one hundred feet south of the southwesterly corner of harrison and madison avenues, and thence running southerly twenty-five feet; thence running west one hundred feet, thence north twenty-five feet; thence running east twenty-five feet to place of beginning, being the premises conveyed by deed recorded in the office of the register of kings county.

JAMES SMITH, referee.

GILBERT & WATSON, plaintiff's attorneys.

3. The quotation on the title page conveys this theme: "there are some whose destiny is to finish nothing; to leave the feast on the table and all the edges of life ragged."

4. Horace Bushnell speaks of "The tropical conscience" as something soft and enervated. 5. The races and nations who are like the poet's bird and have

"no sorrow in their song, no winter in their year,"

are not the noblest and the best. 6. The translation of the bible had great influence in moulding english literature.

7. Every village in england would present the scene so well described in burns's "the cotter's saturday night."

8. The glory of the lord shall endure forever; the lord shall rejoice in his works. 9. May heaven reward this benefactor as he deserves.

10. My spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh. 11. The time of Louis XIV. was the augustan age of french literature.

12. The crusades were expeditions undertaken to recover jerusalem from the turks. 13. The

huguenots and the puritans were largely instrumental in laying the foundations of the american republic. 14. The most distinguished frenchman of the last century said, "men succeed less by their talents than by their character." 15. The family, the church, and the state are of divine appointment. 16. It was cowper, in the task, who first used the words,

"O winter, ruler of the inverted year!"

17. So spoke the grisly terror. 18. In the paradise lost of milton we read, "before mine eyes in opposition sits grim death, my son and foe." 19. We have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him. 20. The synod of dort was an assembly of the ministers of the protestant church. 21. In the following remarks we have drawn freely from the author's article on "the necessity for some legalized arrangements for the treatment of dipsomania." 22. The council of trent was a general council of the roman catholic church.

## THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS.

### Lesson VI.

#### USE OF THE APOSTROPHE.

SEC. 33. *Rule I.* The possessive case of nouns is regularly formed by adding an apostrophe and the letter s.

EXAMPLE: "For truth's sake."

SEC. 34. *Exception I.* Singular nouns ending with the sound of s or z may form the possessive case by the addition of the apostrophe only, especially if the next word begins with an s.

EXAMPLES: "Moses' seat;" "for conscience' sake;" "Achilles' wrath."

But this method is not uniform. Usage and euphony must decide. We say "the prince's soldiers," "our niece's arrival," "the horse's mane," "France's ships," "Charles's sword."

SEC. 35. *Exception II.* Most plural nouns in the possessive case omit the s, and take the apostrophe only.

EXAMPLES: "Soldiers' tents ;" "merchants' goods."

When a noun in the possessive case is followed by an explanatory word or a word in apposition, the apostrophe and s must be written with the latter word and not with the former.

EXAMPLES: "Johnson the government detective's report was well received."

But this is not a form of expression to be recommended. It is better to say, "The report of Johnson, the government detective, was well received."

It is claimed by some that the use of the possessive case should be restricted to the names of persons only. While not approving this, we would advise that no awkward forms that violate the rules of euphony should be used.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 36. *Under Rule I.* 1. The ships furniture was lost. 2. The leafs coloring was natures handiwork. 3. Wisdoms ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. 4. Trusting to my horses unerring sagacity, I arrived safe at my destination. 5. Geology is the rocks contribution to science. 6. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy countrys, Gods, and truths. 7. Charless cause was just. 8. The celebrated duel was fought to sustain a fancied honors claim.

SEC. 37. *Under Exception I.* 1. He made the demands for righteousness sake. 2 In this place ran



Cassius dagger through. 3. He begged him for goodness sake not to destroy the ship. 4. Great Peleus son.

5. Zeno's were vain, vain Epicurus schemes,  
Their systems false, delusive were their dreams.

SEC. 38. *Under Exception II.* 1. A few hours ride brought them to the house. 2. The ladies hats were removed. 3. All travelers testimonies agree upon this subject. 4. The soldiers tents were packed in the wagons. 5. He reported that the thieves resorts were suppressed. 6. The foxes dens were unmolested. 7. They were intent on advancing their several churches interests. 8. The yachts white wings filled the bay. 9. Down came the fierce rushing eagles wings. 10. How mysterious are the ships paths in the sea. 11. How preposterous is the claim that these luminaries brightness was not designed to accomplish some specific result. 12. A few miles ride brought us to the river.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 39. Make the required corrections in the use of the possessive case in the following sentences falling under Sections 36, 37, and 38.

1. The anniversary of St. Agnes' birth was celebrated with appropriate ceremonles.
2. The three soldiers graves were found in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.
3. A days excursion up the Hudson was on the program.
4. The providence of God orders all things for his creatures good.
5. The sum was given in the donors name.
6. After six months imprisonment he was acquitted of the charge.
7. The American Metric Bureaus abbreviation of metric terms deserves careful attention.
8. That life is long

which answers lifes great end. 9. The ladies dresses were carefully preserved. 10. Boys, girls, and youths clothing for sale. 11. The jurys verdict was well received. 12. The juries verdicts were well received. 13. A teachers meeting was held in the evening. 14. The violets perfume was instantly recognized. 15. The violets perfume pervaded the hillside. 16. The notarys seal was attached to the document. 17. He lived south of Mason and Dixons line. 18. Clark and Smiths contract had already expired. 19. Spencers "Faerie Queen," and Miltons "Lyrics" were among my choicest treasures. 20. His ready smile a parents warmth expressed. 21. Many of the Mound Builders structures are found along the Ohio River.

22. "Through the laburnums dropping gold  
Rose the light shaft of Orient mould,  
And Europes violets, faintly sweet,  
Purpled the mossbeds at its feet."

*Hemans.*

SEC. 40. *Rule II.* Plural nouns which are formed from the singular by a change of letters within the word, or by the addition of *en* or *ren*, follow the general rule, and form the possessive by the addition both of the apostrophe and *s*.

EXAMPLES: "Men's minds." "Children's books."

SEC. 41. *Rule III.* Possession by several persons in the same thing requires the sign of the possessive after the last named only; separate and distinct possession of a like thing requires the sign after each name.

EXAMPLES: Susan and Mary's school; John's and James's families.

SEC. 42. *Rule IV.* Personal pronouns in the possessive case have no apostrophe.

EXAMPLES: His, hers, their, theirs, yours.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 43. *Under Rule II.* 1. The gentlemens addresses were written on the cards. 2. The childrens procession was very imposing. 3. The oxens yoke was broken. 4. He noticed the geeses tracks in the snow. 5. Some mens best friends are their pocket-books. 6. The womens petition was read. 7. The brethrens interests were well guarded by the organization to which they belonged. 8. The husbandmens labors were rewarded by a bountiful crop. 9. The workmens representatives were admitted to the council.

SEC. 44. *Under Rule III.* 1. They lived in William's and Mary's reign. 2. Burton's and Snyder's school was held in deservedly high repute. 3. Yates', Brown's, and Greeley's firm has dissolved. 4. Misses and boys shoes are sold here. 5. Harry and Janes remonstrances were alike unheeded. 6. Bryant and Longfellows poetry will long continue to enjoy the popular favor. 7. Richard's and Susan's home was burned. 8. Petrarch and Lauras letters reveal great earnestness of soul. 9. John and James's opinions are always asked at home. 10. This decision affected all who lived south of Mason's and Dixon's line. 11. Prescott and Bancroft's histories are held in high esteem the world over. 12. Ladies and gentlemens dining rooms.

SEC. 45. *Under Rule IV.* 1. This is not my opinion alone; it is her's also. 2. This demand was made by their' representatives. 3. As this knife is not mine, it must be your's. 4. Their's be the reward, their's the glory. 5. Your's respectfully.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 46. *Under Rules II.-IV.* 1. "Mens virtues," says a cynic, "like angels visits, are few and far between." 2. Womans sphere is an exalted one. 3. Womens spheres are exalted ones. 4. Carlton's and Grant's latest work has been issued by the press. 5. Johnson, Drayton, and Olneys claims against the defaulted firm have each been presented. 6. It is my province to inquire; your's to command; their's to obey. 7. The anniversary of King William's and Queen Mary's accession to the throne approached. 8. The teeths enamel should be carefully preserved. 9. Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. 10. He has obtained the governor and the secretary's signature to that document.

11. "Their's not to make reply  
Their's not to reason why  
Their's but to do or die."

*Tennyson.*

12. "For thou art Freedoms now, and Fames,  
One of the few, the immortal names  
That were not born to die."

*Halleck.*

## PART II.

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### PUNCTUATION ↘

#### Introductory Remarks.

SEC. 47. Punctuation is the use in written language of certain points which are designed to assist the reader in the understanding of the meaning of the writer. The ancients understood very little of the art of punctuation, and in the earliest times, if any points at all were employed, they were chiefly of an oratorical character. Aristophanes, an Alexandrian grammarian before the Christian Era, is said to have invented a system of punctuation according to the grammar and sense, but this in time was neglected and forgotten. Manutius, a Venetian printer, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, introduced the system now in use, and little change has since been found necessary.

It has been said by some that it is not wise to devote much time to the study of punctuation, because printers understand it, and it may safely be left to them to supply the necessary points. To this it may be replied that only a small part

of that which is written ever gets into the printer's hands. That which is written is written to be read by some one, and points are requisite in order that the reader, whoever he may be, may ascertain the exact meaning of the writer. The presence or absence of a comma in a business order or in a will might result in the gain or the loss of a fortune. The following incident has been narrated and it is undoubtedly authentic: "Some twenty years ago, when the United States by its Congress was making a tariff bill, one of the sections enumerated what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were 'all foreign fruit-plants,' etc., meaning plants imported for transplanting, propagating, or experiment. The engrossing clerk, in copying the bill, accidentally changed the hyphen in the compound word 'fruit-plants' to a comma, making it read, 'all foreign fruits, plants,' etc. As a result of this simple mistake, for a year, or until Congress could remedy the blunder, all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes, and other fruits were admitted free of duty. This apparently little matter of the wrong insertion of a comma cost the government not less than \$2,000,000."

The marks of punctuation are necessary in any writing in order that it may be properly

understood, and in a legal sense the placing of the points is as much the province of the writer as is the making of the letters themselves that constitute the writing.

And even in matter intended for the press, it is better for the writer to punctuate it than to leave it to the treatment of the printer's office. The punctuation is a vital and inseparable part of the peculiar style and thought of every writer. The printer may as well select the words and shape the sentences of the author, as choose the main points that shall best express his meaning. When the principles of punctuation are properly understood, and they have been made familiar by practice, the thought falls already moulded into the proper members and clauses, and the designations of the places for the pauses have already been made when these parts of the sentence have been constructed by the mind. The mere insertion of the pauses themselves is very quickly done. Minor pauses could be omitted or changed by another, and still the general arrangement and meaning would not be materially affected.

SEC. 48. The principal characters used in punctuation are as follows :

The Period	.
The Quotation Marks	" "

The Interrogation Point	?
The Exclamation Point	!
The Colon	:
The Semicolon	;
The Comma	,
The Dash	—
The Parenthesis	( )

The pause requiring the longest stop and the greatest separation from the words following, is the *period*. This is the full stop. It is derived from two Greek words meaning *the way round*. It denotes the completion by the thought or sense of a *circuit*, and shows that the next subject must begin another circle of thought; *this* is finished.

The *quotation marks* are used to enclose quoted words and passages. While not included among the grammatical points, they are of equal importance with them, and on this account they have been placed in the list as above for early consideration.

The *interrogation point* is placed after a direct question.

The *exclamation point* is placed after an exclamatory word or sentence.

The word *colon* is derived from the Greek, and means a *limb* or *member*. The parts which it separates are *members* of the same sentence. It



is a pause shorter than a period and longer than a semicolon.

The *semicolon*, meaning *half a member*, indicates a pause shorter than a colon and longer than a comma.

The word *comma* is also derived from the Greek, and means *something cut off*. The parts separated by it are *cut off* from the rest of the sentence. It denotes the shortest pause and the least separation of all the points employed in punctuation.

The *dash* is used where there is an unexpected interruption in the sense.

The *parenthesis*, meaning a *placing in beside*, is used to enclose a word or words which for some special purpose it is desired to separate from the rest of the sentence.

In studying these characters, which we will now proceed to take up in turn, the pupil must not expect that there is a fixed and definite standard of punctuation to which he must conform in the minutest detail. The general principles of this art, as determined by custom and usage, are unvarying. But in the subdivisions of a sentence, as we have already intimated, there is room for the insertion or omission of pauses in accordance with individual preferences, without

affecting materially the meaning of the sentence. We shall endeavor to set forth the principles which regulate the determination of the main divisions and pauses of a sentence, and also so to explain the use of the pauses in detail that young writers may intelligently and satisfactorily punctuate that which they write. The careful observation of the punctuation in the writings of standard authors is recommended as an excellent way, along with the study of these principles, of acquiring a practical knowledge of the art of punctuation.

The main rules in the treatment of this subject should be carefully studied and committed to memory, and the explanations under them thoroughly understood. The Exercises may be written, at dictation or otherwise, by the pupil, and be corrected by him, and then read in the class as corrected, or they may be read and corrected in the class without writing, as may seem best to the teacher, having in view the acquirements of the student.

Of course the rules given for punctuation in the subsequent pages are not exhaustive. Where scores are given, hundreds could be framed to meet the varying forms of thought and expression made use of by the human mind in giving utterance to its ideas. It is only sought to point out

the treatment usage requires for the most common and important of these. As for all others, a close and accurate observation of good English wherever found will help one to frame his own composition in this respect on correct models, and make the sense easily understood by the reader.

## THE PERIOD.

### Lesson VII.

SEC. 49. *Rule I.* A period is employed in abbreviations to show that some letter or letters have been omitted.

EXAMPLES: "Geo. Jones," "Dr. Robt. B. Smith, Jr.," "H. N. Hall, D. D."

SEC. 50. *Rule II.* The period used as the sign of abbreviation must not be considered as taking the place of other pauses. These are inserted wherever required without reference to the abbreviation, except at the end of a sentence. The period here is never repeated.

EXAMPLES: "James Jackson, Esq., was born in Albany, N. Y., and died in Detroit, Mich." "Charles II. was the son of Charles I."

SEC. 51. *Rule III.* Roman capitals, and letters and figures used to indicate the subdivisions of a subject, require a period after them.

EXAMPLES: "Henry V. of England." "Charles IX. of France." "His discourse was arranged under the following heads: (a.), (b.), (c.). 1. 2. 3."

Abbreviations, except such as are sanctioned by general usage, must not be used in formal writing. The use of them is more common in business accounts, and in hurried and familiar correspondence.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

**SEC. 52. *Under Rule I.*** Make the required corrections in the following sentences, in the use of the period as the sign of abbreviation :

1. He is a member of the Y M C A 2. The N Y C and Hudson R R R is the longest railway line in the State of N Y 3. The Mutual Life Ins Co of N Y is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the U S 4. The chairman of the Ex Com of the Nat Tem Soc rose to speak. 5. On the 5th of Jan 1865 the vessel while off the N W coast of N A was lost.

**SEC. 53. *Under Rule II.*** 1. He had received the degree of D D M D and LL D. 2. Robt Jones, Sen was the son of Col Henry Jones of Wilmington Del 3. He took the train leaving at 4 P M ; I saw him enter the car. 4. He was appointed to a clerkship in the P O department of San Francisco, Cal

**SEC. 54. *Under Rule III.*** 1. Charles II of England never forgave the judges who condemned to death his father, Charles I 2. He read Chaps XIII, XIV and XV in one day. 3. There was a vast difference in endowment between Napoleon I and Napoleon III. 4. He wrote under the following subdivisions : (g),(h),(i).

## Lesson VIII.

SEC. 55. *Rule IV.* A period must be placed after every complete sentence that does not require the sign of interrogation or exclamation.

EXAMPLES: "The sun shines." "John speaks."  
"Is your father at home?" "What a delightful day!"

In connected writing the young often find difficulty in determining what is, and what is not, a complete sentence. Study, care, and practice will remove that difficulty to a great extent. A sentence is generally complete and should terminate with a period, when it has a separate subject and verb from the sentence that follows, and is not joined to it by a connective such as *and*, *but*, *for*, *as*, and the like, and when in meaning and construction it is not dependent upon it, and is not closely allied to it. In the sentence, "I believe the young man is honest, and I shall never change my opinion until the contrary is proved," the use of "and" in the second clause and the consequent intimate connection of the thought with that of the first, show that the sense is not complete, and that it should not be followed by the period. If the "and" is omitted, the two parts may then be viewed and punctuated as two complete sentences, as, "I believe the young man to be honest. I shall

never change my opinion until the contrary is proved."

The degree of the closeness of the thought in many cases must determine whether the sentence shall be considered as complete and be terminated by a period, or other pauses be employed.

The day is past the second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival it ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty it ought to be solemnized by pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illumined from one end of the continent to the other from this time forevermore I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure which it will cost us to maintain this declaration and defend these states.—*Letter of John Adams, July 3d, 1776.*

In punctuating this extract according to directions given above, we place the first period after "past." "The day is past" has its own subject and finite verb, is not joined to the subsequent words by any connective such as *and*, *but*, or *because*, or by a relative pronoun, and is not closely allied to these subsequent words in meaning. We have therefore here a complete sentence. For the same reasons we insert a period after "America," "festival," "Almighty," "forevermore," "states."

## EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 56. *Under Rule IV.* The day had dawned the rain had ceased and the clouds were breaking in the west.

Here we have at last an inevitable distinction there must be work done by the arms, or none of us could live there must be work done by the brains, or the life we get would not be worth having the same men cannot do both.

*Ruskin.*

One day our rich friend, Count Tufelskine, dined at a café where he was known when the bill came he read, "Two peaches, fifteen francs" he paid "peaches scarce, I presume?" was his sole remark "no, sir," replied the waiter, "but Teufelskines are."

*Ruskin.*

Traffic has not more enriched our vegetable world than it has improved the whole face of nature among us our ships are laden with the harvest of every climate our rooms are filled with pyramids of China, and adorned with the workmanship of Japan our morning's draught comes to us from the remotest corners of the earth we repair our bodies by the drugs of America, and repose ourselves under Indian canopies my friend, Sir Andrew, calls the vineyards of France our gardens; the Spice-Islands our hot-beds; the Persians our silk-weavers, and the Chinese our potters nature indeed furnishes with the bare necessities of life, but traffic gives us a great variety of what is useful, and at the same time supplies us with everything that is convenient and ornamental.

*Addison.*

In the following extracts, insert both periods and capital letters when required :

## PRINCE AND PRISONERS

A great English prince on one occasion went to visit a famous king of spain the prince was taken down to the



galleys to see the men who were chained to the oars and doomed to be slaves for life the king of spain promised, in honor of the prince's visit, that he would set free any one of these men that the prince might choose so the prince went to one prisoner and said: "my poor fellow, I am sorry to see you in this plight how came you here?" "Ah! sire," he answered, false witnesses gave evidence against me; I am suffering wrongfully." "indeed!" said the prince, and passed on to the next man "my poor fellow, I am sorry to see you here how did it happen?" "sire, I certainly did wrong, but not to any great extent I ought not to be here" "indeed!" said the prince, and he went on to others who told him similar tales at last he came to one prisoner who said: "sire, I am often thankful I am here, for I am sorry to own that if I had received my due I should have been executed I am certainly guilty of all that was laid to my charge, and my severest punishment is just" the prince replied wittily to him: "it is a pity that such a guilty wretch as you are should be chained among these innocent men, and therefore I will set you free."

*Spurgeon.*

### THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Men said at vespers: all is well!  
In one wild night the city fell  
fell shrines of prayer and marts of gain  
before the fiery hurricane

on threescore spires had sunset shone  
where ghastly sunrise looked on none  
men clasped each other's hands and said:  
the city of the west is dead

From East, from west, from south and north,  
The messages of hope shot forth,  
and, underneath the severing wave,  
the world, full-handed, reached to save

rise, stricken city ! from thee throw  
the ashen sackcloth of thy woe ;  
And build, as thebes to Amphion's strain,  
to songs of cheer, thy walls again !

*Whittier.*

## THE QUOTATION MARKS.

### Lesson IX.

**SEC. 57. *Rule I.*** Quotation marks are used to enclose the exact words taken from another.

**EXAMPLES:** It was Cæsar who wrote the famous dispatch, "I came, I saw, I conquered." It was Patrick Henry who said, "But when, sir, shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when a British guard shall be stationed in every house?"

**SEC. 58. *Rule II.*** When "that," "unless," "if," "because," or other like word introduces a quotation, the quotation should begin with a small letter, and be enclosed within the quotation marks.

**EXAMPLES:** He writes: "We must come next week, or never." He writes that "we must come next week, or never." Because "honesty is the best policy," we should not always base our action on this consideration alone.

**SEC. 59. *Rule III.*** If a quotation consists of a single word, or a few words not forming a complete sentence, a small letter should introduce the quotation, and the quotation marks should be employed.

**EXAMPLES:** The word "parenthetical" is derived from the Greek. The wagon was filled with baskets of "ocean-smelling osler." We soon reached Rome, once "the proud mistress of the seas, the ruler of the whole earth as then known." There are times when the spirit almost longs for "the wings of a dove, that it might fly away and be at rest."

**SEC. 60. *Rule IV.*** When the exact words of another are not quoted, but only the substance and meaning given in an indirect form, which is called an indirect quotation, no quotation marks are used; as "My friend said that I was certainly mistaken." When the exact words are quoted, the sentence would read as follows: My friend said, "You are certainly mistaken." "It has long been a subject of inquiry whether there existed in nature a universal language."

**EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.**

**SEC. 61. *Under Rule I.*** 1. The first sentence with which he broke the awful silence was a quotation from Shakespeare: Sleep no more! Macbeth does murder sleep. 2. Marshal Villars, taking leave of Louis XIV., made use of this aphorism: Defend me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies. 3. It was Schelling who said, Architecture is frozen music. 4. The phrase, The Guard dies, but never surrenders, was first used after the battle of Waterloo. 5. The familiar words, Before you could say Jack Robinson, were first used in a humorous song by a song-writer named Hudson, living in Shoe Lane, London. 6. Scott in The Antiquary speaks as follows of

the learned professions: The clergy live on our sins, the doctors on our diseases, and the lawyers on our misfortunes.

SEC. 62. *Under Rule II.* 1. Bacon says that men in great places are thrice servants. 2. It was Henry Clay who said that It is better to be right than to be president. 3. If "All is not gold that glitters," it behooves every one to look beyond the mere appearances. 4. Because some have asserted that might makes Right, this is no excuse for us to make an unjust use of power. 5. While it is true that much study is a weariness of the flesh, it does not follow that a moderate amount of study is unwholesome. 6. Milton once remarked that he cared not how late any man came into life, only that he came fit. 7. Demaratus, the Spartan, when he was in a certain assembly, and was asked if he held his tongue because he was a fool, or for want of words, replied that a fool cannot hold his tongue. 8. The speaker observed that while there were many wise men in the world it was evident that all were not equally wise.

SEC. 63. *Under Rule III.* 1. The derivation of the word "Tribulation" throws much light on its meaning. 2. The preacher told us the meaning of the many mansions of the better land. 3. Concerning the Golden Age of which so much has been written I will speak presently. 4. Illustrative of the times that tried men's souls, I will relate the following anecdote. 5. Let us do all in our power that this Government which is of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. 6. He implored them to cultivate that Righteousness which exalteth a nation, and to beware of that sin which is a reproach to any people. 7. President Cleveland originated the expression, innocuous desuetude.

at Gettysburg, what we say here, but it will never forget what they *did* whose remains lie here. 8. Did you know him? I did not. Were you his friend? I was not. Were you his enemy? I was not.

SEC. 68. *Under Rule VI.* 1. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world :

The King of Great Britain has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has kept among us in time of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

#### Lesson XI.

SEC. 69. *Rule VII.* When the name of a newspaper, a periodical, or the title of a book, or of any similar writing, is used, the name should be enclosed in quotation marks or written in italics. Foreign phrases should also be italicised. A line drawn under any word or words shows that these words are to be printed in italics. The names of newspapers and periodicals are, according to present usage, generally italicised, and the names of books and other writings enclosed in quotation marks ; as, Having read extracts from *The Tribune*, *The Herald*, and *The Quarterly Review*, he concluded by reading a chapter from "The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life." The

meeting adjourned *sine die*. Dr. Franklin wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Richard Saunders."

SEC. 70. *Rule VIII.* Words quoted in a quotation are surrounded by single points ( ' ' ); and if within these words another quotation should be introduced, this is surrounded by the double points, and so on with this alternation.

"I heard distinctly the cry of 'Help! Help!' before the person sank beneath the waves." "I read this passage from his letter, 'Would you be willing to join our regiment, and to become one of us at "the deadly breach"?'"

Note that the interrogation point in the last sentence is put outside the last quotation marks, because it does not belong to the last words quoted, but to the immediate quotation preceding.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 71. *Under Rule VII.* 1. The criticism of The London Spectator is severe, but not so severe as to be unjust. 2. Yesterday's Courier contains an article copied from the Louisville Journal in which the writer speaks of a work recently issued entitled, Scenes and Incidents Afloat and Ashore. 3. Thousands of copies of the Advertiser and The Household Magazine were sold. 4. Goldsmith wrote The Deserted Village and The Traveller. 5. In the first volume of Gen. Grant's Memoirs is a map entitled, The Battle of Champion Hills. 6. Mrs. Barrett Browning's earliest poem, Marathon, was written when she was only eleven years old. 7. He taught me the meaning of these familiar Latin phrases: E pluribus unum, sine qua

non, habes corpus. 8. The old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is not always to be followed. 9. As the rout began each soldier cried, *Sauve qui peut*!

SEC. 72. *Under Rule VIII.* 1. "The passage is one of great beauty and power and is taken from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*." 2. "Commodore Perry sent the laconic dispatch, We have met the enemy and they are ours, after his great victory on Lake Erie." 3. "The last word written by General Grant in his memoirs was Sherman which he placed in one corner of a map to indicate the place of his corps in a battle." 4. "I heard him say distinctly, I would give all my fortune if my name might be

One of the few, the immortal names,  
That were not born to die."

5. "And hear thy sweet my father from these dumb  
And cold lips, Absalom."

6. "Man wants but little here below nor wants that  
little long.

'Tis not with me exactly so; but 'tis so in the  
song.

My wants are many, and, if told, would muster  
many a score;

And were each wish a mint of gold, I still should  
long for more."

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 73. Insert all the quotation points omitted in the following extracts. Remember that if an author's name is appended to a certain extract, no marks of quotation usually are needed around the extract itself.



Gates, after the victory at Saratoga, immediately sent Colonel Wilkinson to carry the happy tidings to Congress. The whole British army, said Colonel Wilkinson to Congress, has laid down its arms at Saratoga; our own, full of vigor and courage, awaits your orders. It is for your wisdom to decide where the country may still have need of their services.

Well did a writer then say, There could no longer be any question respecting the future, since there was no longer the risk of espousing the cause of a people too feeble to defend themselves.

*Crasy.*

Well, Phineas, how do you like the Phoenix?

I don't like the Castle, if you mean that.

I don't wonder at that, Phineas.

How should it be otherwise? What can he and I have in sympathy with one another? How can he put himself in a boat with me? All that thing vanishes when a man is in office.

*Trollope.*

The warrior bowed his crested head and tamed his heart of fire,

And sued the haughty king to free his long-imprisoned sire:

I bring thee here my fortress keys, I bring my captive train;

I pledge thee faith: my liege, my lord, oh, break my father's chain.

Rise! Rise! even now thy father comes, a ransomed man this day;

Mount thy good steed, and thou and I will meet him on his way.

And lo! from far, as on they pressed, there came a glittering band,

With one that 'mid them stately rode, like a leader in the land.

Now haste, Bernado, haste! for there in very  
truth is he,

The father whom thy faithful heart hath yearned  
so long to see.

A plume waved o'er his noble brow—that brow  
was fixed and white!

He met at length his father's eyes—but in them  
was no sight!

Father, at length he murmured low, and wept like  
childhood then.

Talk not of grief till thou hast seen the tears of  
warlike men.

My king is false! my hope betrayed! my father—  
oh, the worth,

The glory, and the loveliness, are passed away  
from earth!

*Mrs. Hemans.*

## THE INTERROGATION POINT.

### Lesson XII.

**SEC. 74. Rule I.** An interrogation point, instead of a period, is placed after every direct question.

**EXAMPLES:** "Do you return to Boston to-day?"  
"Where can we find faithfulness like to this?"

In reading an interrogative sentence, the rising inflection should be given at the end if the question can be answered by "yes" or "no"; a sentence that can not be thus answered requires the falling inflection.

**EXAMPLES:** "Is your name William?" (Ans. yes, or no—rising.) "Whom can we put in his place?" (Falling.)

**SEC. 75. Rule II.** When it is merely asserted that a question has been asked, no interrogative sign is required; as, "They asked me how I enjoyed myself on board the ship." The sign of interrogation would be required if the question were put as follows: "Did you enjoy yourself on board the ship?"

SEC. 76. *Rule III.* When the declarative form of a sentence is used in asking a question, and the rising inflection is given at the close, the interrogative sign is required.

EXAMPLES: "You are well to-day?" "You will not give me the information?"

In these cases the direct question is understood. After an affirmative form, a direct question in the negative is frequently expressed; after a negative form, one in the positive.

EXAMPLES: "You are well to-day, are you not?" "You will not carry out this plan, will you?" "You do not owe this man, do you?"

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 77. *Under Rules I., II., and III.* Besides indicating the place for the interrogation point in the following sentences, let the student state the proper inflection required after each sentence, whether rising or falling.

1. And what shall we do in reference to them. Shall we try argument. We have been trying that for the past ten years. 2. Have we anything new to offer in this direction. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication. We have no assurance that even then we shall be heard. 3. What terms shall we employ that have not been already exhausted. When shall we be stronger. Will it be the next week or the next year. Will it be when a British guard shall have been stationed in every

house. 4. They inquired what time the star appeared? 5. They asked me whether I intended going to Europe this year or next? 6. Was not Cæsar a greater general than Napoleon. 7. Are you satisfied that such a course would result in the greatest good to all. 8. He urged me to ask them if they believed such a course to be right? 9. Considering the immensity of our growth as a nation in the last fifty years, we may well ask the question, what in one hundred years will be the condition of our country. 10. Your name is Henry. 11. You like your school, do you not. 12. Your parents are willing that you should remain. 13. All good men are opposed to this step, are they not. 14. I asked him whether he intended to remain all winter or not? 15. You were not injured much in the accident.

16. Wha will be a traitor knave,  
Wha can fill a coward's grave,  
Wha sae base as be a slave,  
Let him turn and flee!

*Burns.*

### Lesson XIII.

SEC. 78. *Rule IV.* When a direct question is quoted, the mark of interrogation must not be omitted, and it must be written within the quotation marks.

EXAMPLES: The question, "What became of the ten tribes of Israel?" has never been satisfactorily answered. The simple interrogatory, "What is truth?" is somewhat difficult for any one to answer in a few words.

SEC. 79. *Rule V.* When several direct questions are asked in succession, and when these are

closely connected in sense and construction, the mark of interrogation must be placed after each, and the word following it must begin with a small letter.

EXAMPLE: "Shall treachery triumph in this decision? shall robbery? shall assassination? shall murder?"

But if the sense is complete only in the last member of the sentence, but one interrogation point is needed, and that at the end.

EXAMPLE: "Shall treachery, shall robbery, shall assassination, shall murder, triumph in this decision?"

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 80. *Under Rules IV. and V.* 1. Bion, seeing a person who was tearing the hair of his head for sorrow, said, "Does this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief." 2. The physician having asked the question, "Who ever performed a greater cure than this," he was answered by many voices, "no one." 3. The questions, "Whence did we come," "Whither do we go," are worthy the serious thought of every considerate person. 4. "Is not rebellion against tyrants obedience to God," was the question often asked by our forefathers of one another. 5. When did the accident occur, how, where. 6. When, how, where did the accident occur. 7. When did we see you persecuted, slandered, hunted, buffeted, and did not hasten to your assistance. 8. When did we see you persecuted and did not hasten to your assistance, or slandered, or hunted, or buffeted. 9. We were startled in our walk to hear a voice suddenly shouting, "Who goes there, Give the countersign." 10. An old author says, "What

Heraclitus would not laugh, or what Democritus would not weep, at such deeds." 11. An owl, hooting at the glorious sun in heaven, cries out, "Where is it."

SEC. 81. In the following extract the interrogation points, the quotation marks, and the periods have been omitted. Supply these as needed.

The two travellers looked at each other for some time in silence At last M Dumont addressed his companion with the words : What detestable weather !

It is very bad indeed, replied the stranger But it is only a shower which I hope will soon pass over

Sir, said the unknown, it must be important business that can induce you to proceed on your journey in this weather

It is, indeed, said Dumont ; I will tell you : it is no secret I am invited to a supper this evening with the Cardinal de Richelieu

Ah ! I know it is a difficult matter to decline such an invitation But you have still a long way to go, and how can you present yourself before his Eminence in the state in which you now are

His Eminence will perhaps appreciate my eagerness to accept his kind invitation

If I did not fear to appear indiscreet, I would ask you if you ever had anything to do with the Cardinal

Nothing at all I must even say that I cannot account for the favor which I have received

The Cardinal is very jealous of his authority Have you never given him any cause of complaint against you

I think not I did once censure the death of the Duke of Montmorency, and you would have done the same, had

your grandfather been the steward of that great nobleman

My dear sir, you look like an honest man You have inspired me with much interest for you ; will you listen to me then Do not go to the Cardinal

Do not go to the Cardinal I shall set out this instant in spite of the storm.

One word more, my friend, for your position interests me exceedingly ; you really believe that the Cardinal is expecting you to supper Well, let me undeceive you You are expected, it is true,—but to be hung !

Oh ! merciful Heaven ! what do you mean

I tell you again said the stranger, to be hung !

At these words Dumont, shuddering with terror, drew himself near to the unknown

For Heaven's sake, how do you know

I am sure of it

But what have I done to deserve such a fate

I don't know ; but I am sure of what I say, for I am the one who has been sent for to hang you

The poor merchant, pale as a corpse, drew back several steps, and, scarcely able to speak, said :

Pray tell me, sir—who are you

The hangman of Paris, called by his Eminence to despatch you Think of the service I have rendered you, and remember that the least indiscretion on your part will be my ruin

M Dumont escaped to England, and remained there two years until the death of the Cardinal



## THE EXCLAMATION POINT

### Lesson XIV.

SEC. 82. *Rule I.* An exclamation point is placed after interjections and exclamatory words, expressions, and sentences.

EXAMPLES: Oh! Alas! Hark! Help! What a shame! How smooth is the glassy lake!

SEC. 83. *Rule II.* The exclamation point may be placed directly after the interjection "Oh", but it never follows the letter "O" used as an interjection without some intervening word.

EXAMPLES: "Oh! what scenes the sun shone on that day!" "O Lord! how manifold are thy works!" "Hurrah! the day is ours!" "O the madness of the hour!"

SEC. 84. *Rule III.* When an interjection or exclamatory word does not require a complete pause, but is somewhat closely connected with the subsequent words, a comma may be placed after it, and the exclamation point be put at the end of the sentence; or, in some cases, the

comma may be omitted, and no pause is then required except at the close.

EXAMPLES: "Alas, noble spirit, that this should be thy lot!" "Oh that your minds were interested in this subject!" "Welcome, noble defenders of your country!" "Alas that such scenes should desecrate our earth!"

SEC. 85. *Rule IV.* The exclamation point may be placed after words of emphatic and solemn address.

EXAMPLES: "Venerable men! you have come down to us from a former generation." "Father Almighty! hear our prayer."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 86. *Under Rules I., II., III., and IV.* 1. What a piece of work is man How noble in reason how infinite in faculties in form and moving, how express and admirable in action, how like an angel in apprehension, how like a God. 2. Ah vain now are all his threats 3. To-morrow what security have we for to-morrow? 4. Oh how cruel and unrelenting man can be to his fellow man. 5. O the times O the seasons O the morals of the day 6. O scenes ineffable O visions blest 7. Alas my noble boy that thou should'st die. 8. Oh that this scene were graven on your heart 9. Lo I come I come. 10. Oh for a hope and strength like these 11. Lords and commoners of England consider what nation it is where ye are 12. Are not these O Mirza habitations worth contending for? 13. O King of Kings grant this my petition 14. The will the will We will hear Cæsar's will 15. Here it is, gentlemen here is the good liquor Walk up, walk up, gentlemen Here is the unadulterated ale of Father Adam Here

It is and not a cent to pay Walk up, and help yourselves  
16. Oh where shall rest be found? 17. Ah poor man I  
knew him well 18. Friends, Romans, countrymen hear  
me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear 19. As  
he was about to descend, he heard a voice, hallooing "Rip  
Van Winkle Rip Van Winkle."

### Lesson XV.

**SEC. 87. Rule V.** When several exclamatory expressions are used in succession, and some of the leading words employed in the first are understood with the others, the sign of exclamation should be placed after each, and the word following it must begin with a small letter.

**EXAMPLE:** "How discriminating was the speaker on that occasion! how earnest! how eloquent! how profound!"

But if the sense is complete only in the last member of the sentence, but one sign of exclamation is needed, and that at the end.

**EXAMPLE:** "How discriminating, how earnest, how eloquent, how profound, was the speaker on that occasion!"

**SEC. 88. Rule VI.** An exclamation point enclosed in parentheses is placed after a word or phrase to denote surprise or contempt; an interrogation point is similarly used to express doubt; and two or more exclamation points are sometimes used in humorous and satirical writing to denote great emotion.

EXAMPLES: "He asserted that the earth is square, because if round no one could stand up (!) on the opposite side." "This college graduate (!) could do no better than to spell 'commendable' with one 'm'." "The traveller declared that the distance from New York to San Francisco is four thousand (?) miles." "Here comes the pride of the regiment!!"

The too frequent use of the exclamation point should be avoided. When it is not distinctly required by the foregoing rules, and in all cases of doubt, it is better to use the comma or period instead, as the position may seem to require.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 89. *Under Rules V., VI.* 1. What endurance was exhibited in that humble home what unselfishness what heroism what purity what faith 2. What endurance what unselfishness what heroism what purity what faith were exhibited in that humble home. 3. He said that Albany is the capital of Massachusetts. 4. To call Benedict Arnold a patriot would be as inappropriate as to call a robber a benefactor. 5. Our guest, after some profane remarks, asserted that no one could doubt his Christian character. 6. When the counterfeiter was admitted within the prison walls, he gave his occupation as that of a statesman. 7. O the misery to be found there the deprivation the wretchedness the anguish. 8. O the misery the deprivation the wretchedness the anguish to be found there 9. This reputed scholar said that Milton was contemporary with Virgil 10. This strolling Indian advertised himself as the doctor of doctors

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 90. In the following extracts, the exclamation points, the interrogation points, periods, and quotation marks are omitted. Supply these as needed.

1. Wherever an agonizing people shall perish for want of a valiant arm and a fearless heart, they will cry, in the last accents of despair, Oh for a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson 2. Whither shall I turn Wretch that I am, to what place shall I betake myself Shall I go to the capitol Alas it is overflowed with my brother's blood; or shall I retire to my house—yet there I behold my mother plunged in misery, weeping and despairing Oh the suffering, the ruin, the despair which these men have brought upon us

3. A crippled and suffering child, looked at from without, seems the heaviest of domestic afflictions; yet, once confided to our care, what an object of tender interest it becomes What gentle and holy affections hover over it What a web of soft and fostering duty is woven round it It gives new beauty and value to life We would fain keep it with us forever What a void is left when it is removed by the hand of death

4. God bless the bonny Highlanders  
We're saved we're saved she cried;  
And fell on her knees, and thanks to God  
Poured forth, like a full-flood tide
5. Strike, till the last armed foe expires  
Strike, for your altars and your fires  
Strike, for the green graves of your sires—  
God, and your native land.

6. I'm on the sea I'm on the sea  
I am where I would ever be,  
With the blue above and the blue below,  
And silence wheresoe'er I go.

7. How could you, said the judge, looking paternally  
over his spectacles, how could you misuse the moneys of  
persons who trusted you Well, said the criminal, well,  
judge, if you will teach me how to take the money of per-  
sons who do not trust me, I'd like to learn

## THE COLON✓

### Lesson XVI.

#### FORMAL INTRODUCTIONS.

SEC. 91. *Rule I.* When several items or subjects that are separated by semicolons are introduced in a formal manner, and when any specific subjects, however connected, are introduced by the words, *thus*, *as follows*, *these*, and the like, a colon must be placed before the subjects; as, "Let me call your attention to the three following states of our Union: Texas, the largest in area; New York, the most populous; and Rhode Island, the smallest in area." "He said the constituents were principally these: chloride of sodium, magnesia, bicarbonate of iron, and lithia." "He gave the names of the largest cities of the world as follows: London, New York, Paris, and Pekin."

SEC. 92. *Rule II.* When several items that are separated by commas are not introduced by any formal word such as *thus* and *as follows*, and also

when these items are preceded by some explanatory word such as *namely*, *that is*, and *as*, a semi-colon is commonly used instead of a colon ; as, "There are four routes by which the traveler may reach San Francisco from New York ; by the Isthmus, by the Texas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific railroads." "There are three roads which commonly lead to want and wretchedness ; namely, idleness, intemperance, and crime." "The word 'that' may be used grammatically in three different ways ; as an adjective, as a relative pronoun, and as a conjunctive adverb."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 93. *Under Rule 1.* 1. To those who examine somewhat minutely our human race, these two things are apparent first, the lives of most of our race are very busy ones ; secondly, to multitudes, their own lives are very unsatisfactory. 2. Princes sometimes set their heads upon obtaining excellency in some art or feat of the hand as Nero for playing on the harp ; Domitian for certainty of the hand with the arrow ; Commodus for playing at fence ; and Caracalla for driving chariots. 3. There are four things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise the ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer ; the conies are but a feeble folk, yet make their houses in the rocks ; the locusts have no king, yet go they forth by bands ; the spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces. 4. The powers of man are classified as follows physical, mental, and moral.



5. The primary colors are as follows red, blue, and yellow. 6. The artists who have most excelled as colorists are the following Titian, Correggio, Paul Veronese, Rubens, and Vandyck. 7. It is proposed that the new City of New York shall consist of the following divisions the Borough of Manhattan, the Borough of Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens, the Borough of Richmond, and the Borough of Bronx. 8. The five greatest generals of our civil war were undoubtedly the following Grant, Lee, Sherman, Jackson, and Sheridan.

SEC. 94. *Under Rule II.* 1. To all great and true success in life, three things are especially helpful a sound body, a clear head, and a good conscience. 2. There is a threefold division of the powers of man physical, mental, and moral. 3. There are three primary colors red, blue, and yellow. 4. Grammar is divided into four parts orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody. 5. On four battle-fields General Grant received large bodies of men in surrender namely, at Fort Donaldson, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania Court. House and Appomattox. 6. In popular language we speak of the four elements namely, earth, air, fire, and water. 7. The names and deeds of the naval heroes here given will long live in the memories of their grateful countrymen Paul Jones, Farragut, Foote, Dewey, Sampson, and Schley.

#### Lesson XVII.

SEC. 95. *Rule III.* When two simple members of a sentence are not connected by a conjunction, and when the thought is not sufficiently close to permit the use of a comma or a semicolon, a colon may be placed between them. In this case the

latter member generally expresses some inference from the former, or some unexpected wish, or conclusion, or statement, based on the statement in the former part of the sentence.

EXAMPLES: "Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone: there is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us." "He departed to his home this morning: may he reach it speedily and without injury." "Skill in mechanical employment comes from constant practice: great efficiency can only come from the experience of years." "Wise men are governed by their reason: foolish men are more commonly swayed by their passions." "Request: thou shalt receive."

SEC. 96. *Rule IV.* A colon is used to separate two members of a sentence when either or both of the members are subdivided by semicolons.

EXAMPLES: "Wisdom without innocency is knavery; innocency without wisdom is foolery: be, therefore, as wise as serpents, and innocent as doves." "The republic may perish; the wide arch of our Union may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone after stone its columns and its capitol may crumble: but as long as human hearts shall pant for liberty, the name of George Washington shall be prolonged."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 97. *Under Rule III.* 1. The mind is the measure of the man moral and physical qualities even are affected by the mental. 2. The journey is long and

difficult do not undertake it without the most careful preparation. 3. Be always guarded in speech hasty and intemperate language has ruined many fortunes. 4. Are these to be conquered by all Europe united? No, sir no united nation can be, that has the spirit to resolve not to be conquered. 5. Do not insult a poor man his misery entitles him to pity. 6. The battle is not to the strong alone it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. 7. Be not hasty in taking up notions and opinions guard your minds against the main danger of youth. 8. The acquisition of knowledge is often much facilitated by the advantage of society he that never compares his notions with those of others often thinks himself in possession of truth, when he is only fondling an error long since exploded. 9. Certainly, he that will happily perform a fight at sea must be skillful in making choice of vessels to fight in he must believe that there is more belonging to a good man-of-war, upon the waters, than mere daring; and must know, that there is a great deal of difference between fighting loose, or at large and grappling.

SEC. 98. *Under Rule IV.* 1. Him that is wise, observe; him that is good, copy so shall thy life be both wise and just. 2. Nobility of birth commonly abateth industry; and he that is not industrious envieth him that is besides noble persons cannot go much higher, and he that standeth at a stay when others rise, can hardly avoid motions of envy. 3. A man never likes personally to ask favors for himself; he never likes to obtrude what he may regard as his merits upon the attention of others; he never likes to beg for the consideration to which he may be justly entitled but what he may hesitate to do for himself, others may properly sometimes do for him. 4. The battle of Santiago may not be a great battle so far as the

number of the killed and wounded is concerned; the same may be said of the naval engagement at Manila measured by results, they may yet be ranked among the decisive battles of the world's history.

### Lesson XVIII.

SEC. 99. *Rule V.* When a quotation is formally introduced by the words *thus, as follows, this, and the like*, a colon should precede the quotation.

EXAMPLES: He thus began his address: "My friends, I have no personal interest in this matter." His reply was as follows: "I will never give my consent to this measure." This was his exact language to me: "Send the goods at once, and I will ask for no discount."

SEC. 100. *Rule VI.* When the quotation is long, and when, for greater conspicuity, it is arranged to commence another paragraph, a dash may also be written after the colon.

EXAMPLE: Ruskin, in his letter on "Traffic," speaks as follows:—

"A picture of Titian's, a Greek statue, a Greek coin, or a Turner landscape expresses delight in the perpetual contemplation of a good and perfect thing. All delight in art, and all love of it, resolve themselves into simple love of that which deserves love."

### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 101. *Under Rules V. and VI.* 1. Plutarch speaks as follows of the laws of the Spartans "One of them was that their laws should not be written; another that the ceilings of their houses should only be wrought by the axe,

and their gates and doors smoothed only by the saw."

2. Here the famous words of Epaminondas were meant to apply "Treason and such surroundings as these do not keep company together."

3. This was the language of a selfish clown "I wish all men were dead except my family ; then we could keep a hotel."

4. Macaulay speaks as follows of the observance of Christmas in ancient times

"Christmas had been from time immemorial the season of joy and domestic affection, the season when families assembled, when children came home from school, when quarrels were made up, when carols were heard in every street, when every house was decorated with evergreens, and every table was loaded with good cheer."

5. Emmet, the great Irish patriot, gave utterance to the following words just before his execution "When Ireland is free, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

6. The president arose and commenced his address as follows

"This is probably the last time that I shall address you in my official capacity. To-morrow another fills this place in our Order."

7. Lord Avonmore thus spoke of Blackstone "He it was who first gave to the law the air of a science. He found it a skeleton, and clothed it with life, color, and complexion ; he embraced the cold statue, and by his touch it grew into youth, health, and beauty."

8. Patrick Henry began his oration as follows

"Mr. President, it is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope."

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 102. In the following examples the colons, the exclamation points, the interrogation points, the quotation marks, and the periods have been omitted. Supply these as needed.

1 Learn this important lesson yourself do not let others learn it before you and instead of you 2 There are four roads that lead to poverty namely ignorance, idleness, vice, and crime 3 Meritorious qualities often excite envy and malice do not therefore be disturbed by misrepresentation and opposition 4 These three things are essential to great success in any kind of business a knowledge of it, a liking for it, and an invincible determination to win in it 5 Our great country may be dismembered ; its industrial achievements may be obliterated ; its prosperity may vanish ; its liberties may be overthrown ; its very name may be blotted from the roll of nations but let us hope that it may leave a testimony for truth, honor, and integrity that may never be lost upon the nations of the earth 6 The Peri, her offering having been accepted at the gates of Heaven, thus gives vent to her joy

Joy, joy forever my task is done  
The gates are past, and Heaven is won

7. Wordsworth, in a poem dedicated to National Independence, said

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue  
That Shakespeare spoke ; the faith and morals hold  
Which Milton held

8. Oh heed the ancient landmarks well  
In solemn tones exclaimed a bell ;  
No progress made by mortal man  
Can change the just eternal plan

With God there can be nothing new ;  
Ignore the false, embrace the true,  
While all is well is well is well  
Pealed out the good old Dutch Church bell

*Bungay.*

## THE SEMICOLON✓

### Lesson XIX.

SEC. 103. *Rule I.* A semicolon must be placed between the members of a compound sentence when the connection is so close as not to require a colon, and not close enough to require a comma.

EXAMPLES: "The entrance of thy words giveth light ; it giveth understanding to the simple." "Industry is essential to thrift ; there is no such thing as unassisted accumulation." "Friends may desert him ; enemies may throng his way ; disaster may threaten him ; bodily weakness may assail him ; but still with heroic courage he keeps on his way."

The use of the colon, semicolon, or comma in sentences of this nature must mainly be left to the judgment of the writer. Usage is somewhat varied as the thought expressed is viewed by different minds, but the general rules here given may safely be followed by all. Familiarity and experience, accompanied with careful observation of the writing and punctuation of good English authors, will soon lead to a proper understanding of the subject.

SEC. 104. *Rule II.* In a compound sentence requiring a division into two or more parts, the semicolon may be used when the minor subdivisions are separated by commas.

EXAMPLES: "The Apostles were not chosen on account of their superior abilities, education, or rank in society; but that they were chosen wisely, their subsequent history abundantly attests." "He was respectful, not servile, to superiors; affable, not improperly familiar, with equals; and condescending, not supercilious, to those beneath him."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 105. *Under Rules I. and II.* 1. Luther said, I fear Germany is lost it cannot be otherwise, for they will employ nothing but the sword. 2. The course is clear before us the race is glorious to run. 3. My mind is not inflamed with fear nor anger whereas I believe theirs are with both. 4. Education in good schools, under good teachers, is one thing education in the world, under improper influences, is quite another. 5. Ability, properly directed, will lead to success success, properly improved, will lead to a well-spent life. 6. Deeds, not words, are the true tests of a character it is far easier to tell what to do in any given case than to do it. 7. Suffering is the common lot of humanity therefore be prepared to meet it bravely. 8. He crossed the river, indeed death met him, however, on the other side. 9. He reached Europe eight days after leaving our shores reached it, and then was lost forever to human view. 10. Send me five car-loads of lumber send it to me C. O. D., the same as before. 11. Dr. Johnson was hard to please and easily offended. Impetuous and irritable in his temper, he had a most humane and



benevolent heart. He loved praise when it was brought to him; he was too proud to seek for it. 12. The people in England thought that the opposition was wholly owing to Dr. Franklin. I suppose their scribblers will attribute the proceeding of Congress to him but there cannot be a greater mistake. I wish his colleagues in this city were all like him particularly one, John Dickinson. Mr. Biddle, the speaker, has been taken off by sickness; Mr. Mifflin has gone to the camp; Mr. Morton is ill too, so that this province has suffered by the timidity of two overgrown fortunes. 13. The true spirit of conversation consists more in bringing out the cleverness of others than in showing a great deal of it yourself he who goes away pleased with his own wit and himself, is also greatly pleased with you. 14. To speak and to offend is with some people but one and the same thing whatever cause we may assign for it their words are biting and bitter, and sneering as well as insolent and insulting words, flow from their lips. 15. The world from beneath is moved to meet thee at thy coming it rouseth for thee all the chief ones of the earth it raiseth from their thrones all the kings of the nations. 16. That that is, is that that is not, is not.

#### Lesson XX.

SEC. 106. *Rule III.* When several subjects are formally enumerated, and the names of the subjects merely are given without any extended description, these, as before considered under the colon, should be separated by commas and preceded by a semicolon; but when several subjects are thus enumerated, and these are accompanied with modifying words and clauses, the subjects

should be separated by semicolons, and preceded by a colon.

EXAMPLES: "Four things are desirable for a good place of residence ; a good climate, a good soil, pure air, and good water." "Only three persons were engaged in the conflict ; a stout Englishman, a swarthy Italian, and an excited Frenchman." "A man's success in business is principally decided by the three following considerations : first, the character of the person ; secondly, his mental and business qualifications ; and, thirdly, the circumstances by which he is surrounded."

SEC. 107. *Rule IV.* When several long clauses alike in form follow each other in an extended sentence, all depending upon some statement to follow, these clauses should be separated by semicolons or commas, and the last pause before the sentence on which they depend may be a colon, a semicolon, or a comma and a dash, according as the connection and sense may require.

EXAMPLES: "To be opposed, misrepresented and slandered ; to be derided by enemies and to be deserted by friends ; to be misunderstood and belittled by all : such is too often the fate of the reformer who lives before his time." "If I must make my defence before this body ; if my life must be reviewed in your hearing ; if my liberty and my life depend upon your verdict ; then I must insist that you shall hear me patiently, and to the end." "The ease and gracefulness of Addison's style, his quiet humor, the clearness and depth of his thought, his precision and

accuracy in the choice of words,—all render him unrivaled as a writer of English prose.”

If, however, the clauses are short, and the connection is close, the clauses and the conclusion may be all separated by commas.

EXAMPLE: “If I succeed in this venture, if I reach the goal of my ambition, if I attain the wealth I desire, you at least shall be remembered.”

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 108. *Under Rules III. and IV.* 1. The bones of the human body, about two hundred and eight in all, are divided into four parts the bones of the head the bones of the trunk the bones of the upper extremities and the bones of the lower extremities. 2. Among the bones of the upper extremities are the following the scapula the clavicle the humerus the ulna and radius the carpus the metacarpus and the phalanges. 3. The following are the circulatory organs the heart the arteries the veins and the capillaries. 4. The Latin noun has six cases the nominative the genitive the dative the accusative the vocative and ablative. 5. The names of the six New England States are as follows Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Vermont Connecticut and Rhode Island. 6. If I were to state my view of the matter if I were to express my solemn conviction, arrived at by years of study and thought, if I were to write it on the imperishable rock, to be preserved forever it would be that this course is sure to end in disaster. 7. When my life is drawing to a close when my last work is done when the final hour is reached may there be no vain regrets for the past. 8. There are three ways by which new sects are planted by the power of signs and

miracles by the eloquence and wisdom of speech and by the power of the sword.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 109. *Under Rules I., II., III., and IV.* In the following sentences and extracts, all the marks of punctuation previously considered have been omitted, and also some small letters have been written where the letters should be capitals. Correct as required.

1. There are no gains without pains then help hands, for I have no lands 2. If you would have your business well done go if not, send 3. For want of a nail, the shoe was lost for want of a shoe, the horse was lost for want of a horse, the rider was lost 4. Define, reason, argue, explain but do not become impatient with the dullard. 5. Histories make men wise poets, witty mathematicians, subtle philosophies, deep moral questions, grave 6. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion when I see the tombs of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. 7. The vast armies of workmen of the great metropolis its immense accumulations of capital its public works, surpassing all known wonders of man's ingenuity its numerous bridges sure to follow its chain of parks, rivaling in beauty the most famous of the world its hum and roar of ceaseless traffic its broad domain packed with homes, limited on one side only by the broad atlantic its churches and great schools

its palaces of trade and huge piles of industry these will be sights to quicken the blood, and make us proud citizens of the second city of the world. 8. Wars in ancient times seemed to move from east to west, but east and west have no certain points of heaven, and no certainty of observation. But north and south are fixed, and it hath seldom or never been seen that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise wherefore it is manifest that the northern tract of the world is in nature the most martial region. 9. A lady's wardrobe, which lays many nations under tribute, might include the following the straw of her hat braided in China, exported from Hong Kong, formed in Paris, coming to us by way of Havre the hat trimmings of silk and velvet from cocoons of Italy France, Japan, and China, manufactured at Lyons the ostrich plumes from cape colony the diamonds of her earrings from Brazil or South Africa, cut at Amsterdam, set perhaps in New York the lace at her neck made in Belgium, exported from Antwerp the sealskin sack from alaska, cured and treated in London, and made up at home the camel's hair shawl from northern india the wrap of persian lamb's wool in her hand the carved inwrought fan from Yokohama gloves of dressed kid from Paris her watch perhaps from Switzerland her gowns of silk and wool from many possible sources her garments of linen from Belfast, Brussels or Amsterdam and her boots of kid from north african skins manufactured perhaps in France, covered in wet weather by overshoes of india-rubber from Para, manufactured perhaps in Connecticut.

10. Which shall it be Which shall it be  
I looked at John, John looked at me,  
And when I found that I must speak,  
My voice seemed strangely low and weak

Tell me again what Robert said.  
And then I listening bent my head—  
    This is his letter  
        I will give  
A house and land while you shall live  
If in return, from out your seven  
One child to me for aye is given

## THE COMMA✓

### Lesson XXI.

SEC. 110. The comma is more frequently used than any one of the other marks of punctuation, and probably even more than all the others together. Hence greater discrimination is called for in the use of this point, and the general rules and principles here given need careful study and attention. At the outset we may state one general principle : a sentence is considered not to need any point until the necessity therefor is clearly demonstrated. The rules which follow are for the most part intended to show when the comma must be inserted. When, therefore, the connection of the thought is close, and there is no change in the construction of the sentence, or turn in the meaning requiring a pause in the thought, and no one of the following rules applies, do not use any comma. The mere fact that a sentence is long is no reason for breaking it up by commas. In the following sentence no mark of punctuation is required :

“But the great problem was yet unsolved by the half-dozen zealous souls who had laboriously journeyed three thousand miles to find

themselves thus settled upon an apparently desert waste which was thirty miles from a railroad and three hundred miles from a market."

And yet there may be a very short simple or compound sentence in which the comma must be inserted.

EXAMPLES: I, who speak unto you, am he. Strike, but hear me.

A careful study of the following rules and examples will, we are confident, enable the learner to insert this point correctly in ordinary sentences of simple construction, or to omit it altogether when it is not needed.

#### Lesson XXII.

SEC. III. *Rule I.* The comma is employed to separate words, clauses, and sentences that are so closely connected as to forbid the use of the colon or semicolon, and yet require some point to limit and interpret the meaning. In general, if the meaning passes on from one word to those which follow without a break in the sense, no mark of any kind is required.

EXAMPLE: "The laws of chivalry compelled him to be true to his word."

In this sentence there is no break in the sense; hence no comma is required.



EXAMPLE: "The laws of chivalry," says Carlyle, "compelled him to be true to his word."

Here the break is plainly seen, and the necessity for the commas ; as also in the following :

"The laws of chivalry, however, in that age and nation, compelled the knight to be true to his word." "Persuade, urge, encourage him to do his best." "Although genius always commands admiration, character most commands respect." "Richard, who was the oldest and strongest of the brothers, lived to a great age." "The 4th of July, 1776, was the most important day thus far in the history of the American people." "In youth we lay the foundation, in mature years we build the structure, of a life."

SEC. 112. *Rule II.* Words in apposition, with their accompanying modifiers, must be cut off from the rest of the sentence by commas. Additional names, however, which are joined to proper nouns as titles, must not be separated therefrom by any pause.

EXAMPLES: "John, my youngest brother, has returned." "The house of Gordon, the baker, was burned." "Mecca, the sacred city of the Mohammedans, is in Arabia." "William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was greatly beloved by the people." "The Apostle Paul was not originally among the twelve apostles."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 113. *Under Rule I.* 1. An ant may not be a very wise creature in itself but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or a garden. 2. A man that is young in years

may be old in hours if he have lost no time. 3. The Eastern monarch who proclaimed a reward to him who should discover a new pleasure would have deserved well of mankind had he stipulated that it should be blameless. 4. He was notwithstanding his youth the foremost scholar of his school. 5. The stream fell over the falls paused fell paused again then darted down the valley. 6. The time of youth being precious we should devote it to improvement. 7. Experience is a good schoolmaster but he charges high wages. 8. Callimachus was a famous scholar in his day being in the prime of life about 250 B. C. and so coming after the golden age of Greek literature. 9. The king had two sons one of whom was a man of mature age and the other a youth. 10. Both of these princes were brave horsemen but especially the elder who inherited the kingdom of his father and governed his subjects with great justice. 11. John Bull in the main was an honest plain-dealing fellow choleric bold and of a very unconstant temper who dreaded not old Lewis either at backsword single falchion or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends especially if they pretended to govern him; if you flattered him you might lead him like a child. 12. The sunbeams that come in at our windows hold within themselves that mysterious and complex force which is forever flowing from the sun and making itself partly palpable to our senses as heat and light. 13. The demagogue who seeks to stir up class prejudices and class resentments in order to win the gratitude or the applause of the mischievous and the unthinking who are essentially his dupes deserves only execrations at the hands of all right-minded men.

SEC. 114. *Under Rule II.* 1. Hope the anchor of the soul in life's tempestuous sea saves many voyagers. 2. In

1693 he landed in Boston then the front door of America.  
3. It is a gauntlet of ice, which, centuries ago, Winter the king of these mountains threw down in defiance to the sun.  
4. After some time an ingenious tradesman Mr. Matthews purchased a house in our vicinity. 5. A certain man named Demetrius a silversmith made silver shrines for Diana.  
6. We the people of the United States do adopt this constitution. 7. Charles, the First, was beheaded. 8. It was said at the death of the Emperor, Augustus, that the people wished either that he had never been born, or that he had never died. 9. In the name of God the Compassionate the Merciful: Praise be to God the Beneficent King the Creator of the Universe who hath raised the heavens without pillars. 10. Free him your lord and master and your reward shall be great.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 115. *Under Rules I. and II.* In the following extracts, all the marks of punctuation previously considered have been omitted, and also some of the commas. Correct as required.

1. The woodcutters dwellers near the mountains cut down a huge oak a venerable monarch of the forest, making wedges of its own branches for dividing the trunk, and for saving of labor. The oak said with a sigh I do not care about the blows of the axe aimed at my roots but I do grieve at being torn in pieces by these wedges made from my own branches. *Assop.*

2. There are three qualifications which ought to be possessed by a man who aspires to fill the high office of state the protector of us all first he must be well-disposed and be prepared to support the established constitution of

his country secondly he ought to have a special aptitude for the office which he fills and thirdly he should have the kind of virtue and love of justice which suit the particular state in which he lives.

*Aristotle.*

3. Which is the German's Fatherland  
Is 't Prussia's or Swabia's land  
Is 't where the Rhine's rich vintage streams  
Or where the northern sea-gull screams  
Ah no, no, no  
His Fatherland's not bounded so

Which is the German's Fatherland  
O tell me now the famous land  
Is 't Tyrol, or the land of Tell  
Such land and people please me well  
Ah no, no, no  
His Fatherland's not bounded so

Which is the German's Fatherland  
So tell me now at last the land—  
As far 's the German accent rings  
And hymns to God in Heaven sings,—  
That is the land  
There, brother, is thy Fatherland

There is the German's Fatherland,  
Where oaths attest the grasped hand  
Where truth beams from the sparkling eyes  
And in the heart love warmly lies :—  
That is the land  
There, brother, is thy Fatherland

*Arndt.*

## Lesson XXIII.

SEC. 116. *Rule III.* Words used in direct address must be set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma. In earnest and impassioned address, however, the exclamation point should be used instead of the comma after the word of address.

EXAMPLES: "You, sir, are the one to whom I refer."  
"John, come here." "Men of Athens, listen to my request."

And here is found, as we believe, an authority for the use of this point after the formal address at the beginning of a letter, as preferred by some writers.

EXAMPLES: "Dear Sir,—Your letter has been received." "My Father! Oh my father! turn not from me." "Angels and ministers of grace! defend us."

SEC. 117. *Rule IV.* Words used in pairs must be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

EXAMPLES: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration." "Young or old, learned or ignorant, bond or free, every one must bow to this decree."

SEC. 118. *Rule V.* A comma must precede and follow words repeated for the sake of emphasis.

EXAMPLES: "Truly, truly, this is a sad occurrence."  
"In the testimony you must speak the truth, the truth,

mind you, and nothing but the truth." "Verily, verily, I say unto you." "Oh! terrible, terrible, is the woe that has come upon upon this city."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 119. *Under Rules III., IV., and V.* 1. Conductor please open the windows in this car. 2. Continue my son to merit the approval of your own conscience. 3. Poor, despised creatures where are now the flatterers by whom you were once surrounded? 4. Cold and wet ragged and hungry uncouth and forbidding despairing and forsaken, he appeared at my door. 5. Wherever Washington became known, in his family and in his neighborhood in his country and in his state in the camp and in civil life among the common people and the representatives of foreign courts throughout the civilized world and even among the savages of our own borders, he, beyond all other men, had the confidence of mankind. 6. Rouse rouse ye Romans! rouse ye slaves! 7. Ride ride Messala and give these documents to the legions on the other side. 8. The will the will! we will hear Cæsars will! 9. You mistake my child we dō want a coach; for if we walk to church in this trim, the very children in the parish will hoot after us. 10. Friends I come not here to steal away your hearts. 11. O ye gods must I endure all this? 12. Where there is neither Greek nor Jew circumcision nor uncircumcision barbarian, Scythian bond nor free. 13. I know no North and no South no East and no West. 14. Speak tenderly speak tenderly to all erring ones. 15. Can it be can it be that this act of treachery was planned by one so trusted? 16. "O Diamond Diamond," said he, "thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done." 17. Venerable men you have come down to us from a former generation. 18. The Invincible Armada the greatest armament ever

fitted out by the Spaniards was wrecked on the English coasts. 19. Of all the men who have lived in our world and become prominent in secular life, the names of Cæsar and Cicero Shakespeare and Bacon Washington and Napoleon Lincoln and Grant will outlast all the rest. 20. Please you my Lord that honorable gentlemen Lord Lucullus entreats your company to-morrow. 21. Troilus thou coward Troilus show thy head. 22. Yes sir; no sir.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 120. *Under Rules III., IV., and V.* In the following extracts all the marks of punctuation previously considered have been omitted, and also the commas falling under the rules so far given. Correct as required.

What previous associations cluster around our flag Not alone have our fathers set up this banner in the name of God over the well-won battle fields of the Revolution, and over the cities and towns which they rescued from despotic rule but think where also their descendants have carried it, and raised it in conquest or protection Through what clouds of dust and smoke has it passed what storms of shot and shell what scenes of fire and blood Not only at Saratoga at Monmouth and at Yorktown but at Lundy's Lane and New Orleans and Buena Vista and Chapultepec It is the same glorious old flag which, inscribed with the dying words of Lawrence Dont give up the ship was hoisted on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry just on the eve of his great naval victory the same old flag which our great chieftain bore in triumph to the proud city of the Aztecs and planted upon the heights of her national palace What countries and seas has it not visited Where has

not the American citizen been able to stand beneath its guardian folds and defy the world

What bursts of magnificent eloquence it has called forth from Webster and from Everett What lyric strains of poetry from Drake and Holmes How many heroes its folds have covered in battle How many have lived for it, and how many have died for it How many living and dying have said in their enthusiastic devotion to its honor, like that young wounded sufferer in the streets of Baltimore Oh the flag the stars and stripes And wherever that flag has gone it has been the herald of a better day—the pledge of freedom of justice of order of civilization and of christianity Tyrants only have hated it, and the enemies of mankind alone have trampled it to the earth All who sigh for the triumph of truth and righteousness love and salute it.

*Putnam.*

#### Lesson XXIV.

SEC. 121. *Rule VI.* When two or more *words* in the same construction are connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, no comma must be placed between them ; but when two or more *sentences* are connected by these conjunctions, the comma must precede the conjunctions unless the sentences are short and the connection in thought close, when the comma may be omitted.

EXAMPLES: "Richard and Henry are brothers." "He was told that his home and his farm and his store took up all his attention." "They were controlled neither by their conscience nor their interest." "David or Jonathan will go." "John gave his consent to the sale of the property, and Henry promised to give his permission on the morrow."



"Suffering has always followed crime, and it will always continue to do so." "He must attend strictly to his studies, or I will inform his parents of his delinquency." "He has gone and we are the losers." "The rain will come or I am no prophet."

In the four following sentences the omission of the subject or the verb in the latter part of the sentence makes the connection of the thought closer, and the sentences being short, the comma may be omitted.

"The friend has gone and left us to mourn his loss."  
"John went to his school and Henry to his farm."  
"They have returned and all their people with them."  
"The architect builds houses and sells them to those who will buy them."

But when a contrast is expressed in the two members of a compound sentence connected by a conjunction, a comma should separate them whether the members are short or long.

EXAMPLES: "Man proposes, but God disposes."  
"He works, and I ride." "Either you must perish, or I."

SEC. 122. *Rule VII.* When in a series of words *and*, *or* or *nor* is omitted, a comma must take its place, and it is the custom of many also to place a comma before the conjunction put before the last of the series.

EXAMPLES: "Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Hamilton were noted characters in our Revolution."

"Neither envy, jealousy, scorn, nor malice was harbored in his heart." "Where are the Mohegans, the Mohawks, the Iroquois, and the hundred other powerful tribes who once inhabited these lands?"

When, also, a verb alone or accompanied with other words is omitted, as in the sentences following, a comma should be inserted.

EXAMPLES: "Truth leads a man in the ways of honor; deception, in the ways of evil." "The criminal dreads the magistrate; the rich man, the thief." "He lives in Boston, Massachusetts."

Here, "which is in the State of" is omitted.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 123. *Under Rule VI.* 1. Can Parliament be so dead to its dignity, and duty as to sanction these measures? 2. The reading lesson, and the lesson in spelling, are preceded by definitions. 3. The world does not always applaud those who are the most self-sacrificing, and the most deserving. 4. Either the president, or the secretary of the society, will be present to-night. 5. Neither his mildness, nor his generosity elicited one word of praise. 6. I heard him read, or recite many pages of poetry. 7. Few things are more destructive to the best interests of society than the arrogant assertion, and mischievous notion that it takes a vast deal of talent to be a successful knave. 8. A man came into a forest, and made a petition to the trees to provide him a handle for his axe. 9. The trees consented to his request and they gave him a young ash-tree free from every imperfection. 10. From that time forward he grew worse and worse, but still kept up a good heart to the last. 11. I took my stand in the center

of the plain, and saw with a great deal of pleasure the whole human species marching up one after another, and throwing down their several loads. 12. His patrons had left him, and had disappeared. 13. He ascribed the victory to the personal prowess of the hero, and not to his military skill. 14. The captain suddenly stepped forward, and seized the mate by the arm. 15. They felt that they must come down the mountain, and go to look for food. 16. They slept but rested not.

SEC. 124. *Under Rule VII.* 1. His mind was filled with fictions flatteries falsehoods vows promises and protestations. 2. Beauty strength and youth with old age weakness and deformity lay undistinguished in the same promiscuous mass of matter. 3. The whole plain was filled with murmurs complaints groans and lamentations. 4. He had the sound distinct comprehensive knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful lights graces and embellishments of Cicero. 5. The English and French the Dutch and the Spaniards carried on many wars against one another. 6. The Romans excelled in the realm of law; the Greeks in the realm of art. 7. Pleasure attracts one person; gain another; and honor many others.

#### Lesson XXV.

SEC. 125. *Rule VIII.* Parenthetical expressions, for the most part, must be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

EXAMPLES:—"Undoubtedly, Waterloo was a great victory." "This book, wherever it goes, will carry on its pages the silent proofs of the kindness of all my friends." "His vacation will end next Saturday, it having been

shortened one day by mutual agreement between himself and the firm."

Parenthetical expressions may consist of a single word, a phrase, an adjunct, a clause, or a dependent sentence, as the following :

"Truly, this was news to me." "He spoke, as a matter of course, most eloquently and effectively." "These claims are, beyond question, illegal and uncollectible." "The king, who had never before done so unjust an action, dismissed his minister without any inquiry." "This declaration, whatever the defendant may say to the contrary, must prejudice his case."

A word or expression is parenthetical when the main thought of the sentence would not be affected by its omission. "Parenthetical," means to place by the side of, and not to incorporate with, another. Hence, to decide whether an expression is parenthetical or not, omit it and see if the sense is substantially the same. If so, surround the expression by commas, except in the cases coming under the following rule. Try each of the sentences above given by this test.

"Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was the third president of the United States."

Here the relative clause, "who wrote the Declaration of Independence," could be omitted, and still the main thought of the sentence is preserved and complete sense is made.

SEC. 126. *Rule IX.* Many single words used parenthetically, together with phrases, adjuncts, and hypothetical and other clauses consisting of but a few words, are not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas when the connection of the thought is close, and their insertion would interfere with the harmonious flow of the sentence.

EXAMPLES: "But perhaps the desire of the thing called fame will torment thee." "He too was included in the proclamation." "He is in truth a prodigy." "He will call upon you if you request it." "He will be punished unless he repent." "By the turbid stream grew a gnarled oak covered with hanging vines." "They have therefore no cause to be dissatisfied."

Below, each one of the above expressions written without the comma is written anew in sentences where the comma may be properly inserted, that the learner may clearly see the different usage in the two cases.

"On this point, *perhaps*, the whole success of the movement depends." "They insisted that their names, *too*, should be rescued from oblivion." "Their starting point, *in truth*, was wholly different from his." "I will return and search for the article until found, *if you request it*." "There is no hope of forgiveness for the individual in question, *unless he repent*." "The trunk of this tree, *covered with hanging vines*, is a beautiful sight." "The purpose of the prosecution, *therefore*, will be to force the production of the defendant as a witness."

## EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 127, *Under Rule VIII.* 1. On this account therefore I prefer to be relieved from all responsibility in the matter. 2. He is perhaps the best speaker in the University. 3. Envy like a vulture preys upon itself. 4. It is the general rule of Providence the world over and in all time that unearned success is a curse. 5. We mean of course the field of political and social science. 6. It is a ridiculous thing for a man not to fly from his own wrong-headedness which is possible, but to fly from other men's wrongheadedness which is impossible. 7. Joseph who was governor of Egypt was a great benefactor of his race. 8. I closely pursued the robber who swiftly fled from me. 9. Napoleon who disposed of so many crowns died a prisoner at St. Helena. 10. The jurors were nearly unanimous one only dissenting. 11. Little critics are like ivy about an oak which adorns the tree at the same time that it eats into it; or like a great man's attendants that do honor to a person on whom they feed. 12. His argument admitting the truth of the first statement on which it was founded was unanswerable. 13. I could not but look upon these registers of existence whether of brass or marble as a kind of satire upon the departed persons who had left no other memorial of them but that they were born and that they died. 14. Dr. Safford was succeeded by Dr. Case who erased the verses of his predecessor out of the sign post and substituted two of his own which were as follows:

" Within this place  
Lives Doctor Case."

He is said to have got more by this distich than Dryden did for all his works.

SEC. 128. *Under Rule IX.* 1. There is, therefore, now, no condemnation to them. 2. Consider, then, further, that the mind controls the body, and the body the mind. 3. Always remember that very little, indeed, is necessary for living a happy life. 4. He can return, if he desires. 5. No doubt, the lecture was an instructive one. 6. They, too, were there. 7. Perhaps, this man can tell us the way. 8. He visited Pompeii on his last visit to Italy, and can, therefore, describe its ruins with accuracy. 9. This, then, remains. 10. And, far and near, her name was named with love and tenderness. 11. It is true, indeed, that, at the beginning, we did not think of independence.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 129. *Under Rules VIII. and IX.* Supply, besides, all other points omitted.

1. These unprincipled and lawless men who were then called *buccaneers*, wrought great damage upon the sea. 2. Goethe's *Faust* is without doubt the finest poem in the German language. 3. Such a course whatever others may say to the contrary will certainly prove ruinous to all concerned. 4. This is in my opinion our last resource. 5. There were undoubtedly many able men in England in Oliver Cromwell's time. 6. Anthracite coal which was not discovered until 1790 has been worth more to the country than all the gold mines of California. 7. On the monument to William F. Harden who is buried in Mt. Auburn cemetery near Boston is the following inscription Died 1845 Founder of the Express Business in America 8. Abraham Lincoln was born, in Kentucky, in 1809 he died in 1865 9. There were doubtless scores of men in Wellington's army at Waterloo who had more

intellect than the commander himself but it is probable that no one of these had the combination of qualities that would have enabled him to succeed in the struggle so well as this great commander. 10. People always fancy that we must become old to become wise but in truth as years advance it is hard to keep ourselves as wise as we once were. 11. Teach a man to read and write and you have put into his hands the great keys of the wisdom box which he may use with wonderful effect or not as his spirit may determine. 12. He, too, died in a foreign land. 13. Their task was unchanged, notwithstanding the heat.

14. Extremes of fortune are true wisdom's test  
And he's of men most wise, who bears them best
15. So live that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan which moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death  
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night  
Scourged to his dungeon but sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust approach thy grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams

*Bryant.*

#### Lesson XXVI.

SEC. 130. *Rule X.* Restrictive adjuncts and clauses are those which cannot be omitted without destroying the main idea of the sentence. These must not be separated from the rest of the sentence by any point.

EXAMPLE: "The color of gold is yellow."



Here the adjunct, "of gold," is necessary to the distinctive meaning of the sentence.

EXAMPLE: "He who suffers not his faculties to lie torpid has a chance to do good."

Here the relative clause, "who suffers not his faculties to lie torpid," is essential to the main idea of the sentence, and no pause must be inserted.

EXAMPLE: "The feeling which prompts to violent deeds in retaliation is always wrong and excessive."

SEC. 131. *Rule XI.* When there are several antecedents, however, before the restrictive relative clause, a comma must precede it; and commas must also be employed when there are several relative clauses relating to a single sentence.

EXAMPLES: "There were present men, women, and children, who were at the great fire in Chicago." "He pointed out to me the three men, Adams, Jackson, and Smith, who were responsible for the attack." "Judges, whose knowledge is great, whose integrity is undoubted, and whose judgment is unerring, are most valuable in any community."

SEC. 132. *Rule XII.* Dependent sentences commencing with a participle that is equivalent to a relative pronoun and a finite verb, are usually restrictive, and need no comma to precede them.

EXAMPLE: "Persons performing that labor should be held in high esteem."

Here "performing" is equivalent to "who perform," and therefore no comma should be used.

EXAMPLE: "Employees discharged for this offence will never be re-engaged."

Here "discharged" is equivalent to "who have been discharged," and no comma should be inserted.

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 133. *Under Rules X., XI., and XII.* 1. Nothing, which he is not able to bear, happens to any man. 2. Students, who love to study, merit the approbation of their teachers. 3. I was told that you were his advocate, in this renowned trial. 4. The tree, which you admired so much, has been cut down. 5. The criminals, who were betrayed by their own associates, have been condemned to death. 6. Men, distinguished for probity will not hold this office. 7. The anger malice, and revenge, that are permitted to rankle in the heart are dangerous in the extreme. 8. Those, seeking fresh air, comfort and health will do well to go to that resort. 9. I found that there were poets, who had no monuments, and likewise monuments, which had no poets. 10. I noticed the same inscription on several of the monumental stones, which are raised in every quarter of these ancient ruins. 11. The poverty, disease, and pain which had brought him to his present position had stamped clearly their effects upon him. 12. Men, earning such sums of money should not find fault. 13. Wheresoever among men a heart shall be

found, that beats to the transports of patriotism and liberty, its aspirations shall be to claim kindred with thy spirit. 14. I am the man, who loves his friends. 15. A land of liberty has always produced in abundance men whose principles are unselfish whose aspirations are noble and whose deeds are heroic. 16. The infirmities, diseases, and distempers that usually accompany a siege and famine cause a great destruction to human life. 17. This treatment was wholly unexpected in the neighborhood, visited, as this had been, by war and devastation. 18. No person, proved guilty of crime by this tribunal, shall be unpunished. 19. Persons, discharging honestly the duties of their offices, shall never be molested. 20. Orphans, thrown upon the charities of the world, should always be treated with kindness. 21. George is a pupil, who possesses fine talents. 22. The soldiers' tents and baggage, that we saw yesterday, have all been removed. 23. He, that at midnight hears the song of the nightingale, may well be lifted above the earth, and say, Lord, what music hast thou provided for thy saints in Heaven when thou affordest such music on earth.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 134. Supply all the marks of punctuation needed in the following extracts.

A husbandman who had a quarrelsome family after having tried in vain to reconcile them by words thought he might more readily prevail by example. So he called his sons and bade them lay a bundle of sticks before him. Then having tied them up into a fagot he told the lads one after another to take it up and break it. They all tried but tried in vain. Then untying the fagot he gave them the sticks to break one by one. This they did with the greatest

ease Then said their father Thus my sons as long as  
 you remain united you are a match for all your enemies  
 but differ and separate and you are undone. *Assop.*

This great achievement was decisive of the fate of the  
 battle which had now raged throughout the day The  
 infantry of Kaim overwhelmed by the tide of fugitives  
 gave way the cavalry which already inundated the field  
 was seized with a sudden panic and instead of striving to  
 restore the day galloped off to the rear A general cry  
 arose to the bridges to the bridges and the whole army  
 disbanding rushed in confusion to the Bormida In the  
 general consternation Marengo was carried and the sun  
 then set on this scene of carnage *Alison.*

#### Lesson XXVII.

SEC. 135. *Rule XIII.* When one sentence  
 depends in sense upon another, this dependence  
 being often expressed by a conjunction denoting  
 cause or result, or adverb denoting time, the  
 sentences should be separated by a comma.

EXAMPLES: "Love not sleep, lest thou come to pov-  
 erty." "Rob not the poor, because he is poor." "When  
 thou eatest with a ruler, consider diligently what is before  
 thee." "Whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not  
 depart from his house." "Go where you will, you will  
 never find a place so dear to yourself as your own home."  
 "Wherever we are, we are never beyond the reach of  
 Providential care."

SEC. 136. *Rule XIV.* When a logical subject  
 is of considerable length, and when it is itself

separated by commas, it is best to insert a comma before the verb.

EXAMPLE: "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Here "the love of money" is the logical subject, but, being short, no comma need be used. But in the following enlarged logical subject it is better that a comma should precede the verb:

"The love of money influencing us in our daily actions towards our fellow men to the exclusion of the motives of a common interest and humanity, is certain to work to our injury." "The time of difficulty, of trial, of temptation, came upon them unexpectedly." "That an immense ship could be impelled across the Atlantic Ocean between Liverpool and New York in the short period of six days, would hardly have been believed by the ancients."

If, however, the logical subject ends in a verb, a comma is usually placed after it, no matter how short it may be.

EXAMPLES: "The good that men do, lives after them." "Whoever breathes, lives." "Those who will confess, may live."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 137. *Under Rule XIII. and XIV.* 1. After reading the first few chapters of the book it is easy to see why every one is charmed with it. 2. Just at this time his death is a national calamity for he had thrown himself into the thickest of the fight. 3. No wonder men find it difficult to secure means of subsistence if carelessness and

waste have become our national characteristics. 4. If nature be nothing but matter, force, and mechanical necessity then man belongs to the supernatural. 5. His poetry is instructive because it makes one think. 6. After considering the reasons advanced he proceeded to refute them in a most convincing manner. 7. His work is regarded as of no very high authority although it has not a few distinguishing merits. 8. Where the treasure is there will the heart be also. 9. Since none can enjoy all the advantages of this world be content with what you have. 10. Were nations more disinterested greater feelings of international kindness and friendship might be cultivated and developed. 11. When you boldly meet them the greatest obstacles may often be overcome. 12. Nations would often be ashamed of their policies could they be balanced and weighed in the moral scale like the words and acts of individuals. 13. That our age excels in mercy and compassion many ages of the past is evident to all. 14. Those who walk suffer the most. 15. That such a result should not be reached, is the expressed desire of all our citizens. 16. The age of reason of discretion and of prudence has not yet been reached in their case. 17. The impossibility of conducting the business on such a basis as to afford an adequate margin of profit to the stockholders caused a suspension of the firm. 18. The remains of ancient walls monuments and ruins were everywhere discernible throughout this region. 19. All who embarked perished.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 138. Supply all the marks of punctuation needed in this extract, and also all capital letters where small letters have been written incorrectly in their place.

The proceedings of the christian endeavor convention were carried on in about the usual way There were the sunrise meetings largely attended the great meetings in the exposition building and the section conferences in the separate churches Many interesting and important topics were discussed such as the society as a training school for the church how we conduct our junior society the junior culture course and glimpses of christian work in foreign lands The attention paid to junior work is evidently marked In the three years since the adoption of the culture courses the number of examination papers has advanced from 700 to 6,400 Illinois and Michigan are at the front in this class of work

Three banners are annually awarded one for the conquest missionary course this was taken by the first baptist church of Quincy, Ill a second for the bible readers' course this went to the first baptist church of amherst nova scotia and the third for the sacred literature course which went to the dearborn street church of buffalo N. Y. State banners were seen everywhere through the house and were borne at the head of delegations as occasion demanded.

The benefits derived from this convention by the participants are conceded to be very great. *Campbell.*

#### Lesson XXVIII.

SEC. 139. *Rule XV.* When a sentence is introduced by a transposed adjunct, clause, or member, unless very short and closely connected in sense with what follows, a comma should be placed after it.

EXAMPLE: "To those who were upon the water, the storm proved very dangerous."

If there were no transposition here, no comma would be needed.

EXAMPLES: "The storm proved very dangerous to those who were upon the water." "For all wayfarers, this sign has proved a great blessing." "In introducing him to the audience, the chairman made a mistake in his name." "In 1849, the grandfather of this young man went to the gold-fields of California." "To this measure he gave his consent."

But when doubt would arise as to the meaning, even after a short sentence, the comma should be inserted.

EXAMPLE: "With the sick, men should be patient."

SEC. 140. *Rule XVI.* Commas should be placed between participial, adjective, and absolute clauses, and the remainder of the sentence.

EXAMPLES: "Possessed of this knowledge, he has the key to employment in any community." "The estate having been divided, tranquillity was restored among all the claimants." "Courageous in battle, he attracted the attention of the whole army."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 141. *Under Rules XV. and XVI.* 1. To pretence and fraud honorable men will always show decided opposition. 2. Before 1860 no part of our great nation had ever raised its hand in civil strife against the fabric of



our government. 3. By persistence in wrong we show ourselves unconscious of the claims of right. 4. The celebrated traveler and philanthropist of whom we have all heard he described to us in a few well-chosen words. 5. Anxious to please all he did not overlook the claims of even the most unimportant of the delegation. 6. Day having dawned the party proceeded on their journey. 7. Alarmed at the consequences of their own rashness the conspirators fled from the field. 8. One by one the stars came out across the broad expanse of the heavens. 9. Gold having been found the stock of the company rose at once to a high figure. 10. On our Southern Atlantic coast in the form of a peninsula lies the State of Florida. 11. While not mentioning their other claims to distinction courage would most readily be granted to them. 12. By these sufferings, we won our title to be free. 13. To him, he thus spoke. 14. With a few plain words, the orator commenced his address. 15. Confined in the cabin the poor wretches had no way of escape when the vessel sank. 16. Having powers of leadership they will not remain undiscovered; possessing abilities to serve their country they will not be allowed to leave those abilities undeveloped. 17. To the pure, all things are pure. 18. That interesting lecture which so many of us heard he did not hear. 19. Of all the crimes against society none is so great as that which destroys the faith of the people in the principles of virtue and integrity. 20. Asserting to the last his innocence he perished on the scaffold in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 142. Supply all points needed in the following extract:

The night before the end George was carried out to the corner and Domsie whose heart was nigh unto breaking sat with him the whole afternoon they used to fight the college battles over again with their favorite classics beside them but this time none of them spoke of books Margaret was moving about the garden and she told me that George looked at Domsie as if he had something to say and knew not how to do it

Drumtochty made up its mind slowly upon any new-comer and for some time looked into the far distance when his name was mentioned he himself was struck with the studied indifference of the parish and lived under the delusion that he had escaped notice perhaps he might have felt uncomfortable if he had suspected that he was under a microscope and the keenest eyes in the country were watching every movement at the kirk and market his knowledge of theology his wife's Sabbath dress his skill in cattle and his manner in the Kildrummie train went as evidence in the case and were duly weighed some morning the floating opinion suddenly crystalized in the kirkyard and there is only one historical instance in which judgment was reversed.

*Bonnie Brier Bush.*

#### Lesson XXIX.

SEC. 143. *Rule XVII.* Quotations when not formally introduced and when not closely connected with the words preceding them, as already directed under Quotation Marks, take a comma before them.

EXAMPLE: The line, "A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown," is from Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."

The poem beginning with the well-known line, "A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers," was written by Mrs. Norton. We are often reminded of the truth of the saying, "All men think that all men are mortal but themselves."

SEC. 144. *Rule XVIII.* In large numbers it is customary to place a comma before each period of three figures, as a help to the eye in correctly reading them.

EXAMPLES: 315,296; 2,326,428; 835,246,687.

Small numbers and round numbers should usually be written with words; large numbers may be written with figures.

EXAMPLES: "Only eight persons were present at the meeting." "The earth is more than twenty-five thousand miles in circumference." "The weight of this mountain has been ascertained to be 200,326,146,112 tons."

SEC. 145. *Rule XIX.* *As* and *than* connecting dependent sentences do not usually require a comma; but when two correlative conjunctions are used in dependent sentences, like "so—as," "though—yet," the comma is more frequently employed to separate them, unless the sentences are short.

EXAMPLES: "We are never better satisfied than when we are permitted to have our own way." "They are wiser than we ever hope to be." "Be as wise as

serpents, and as harmless as doves." "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." "We shall be as they are now."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 146. *Under Rules XVII., XVIII., and XIX.*

1. The truth of the saying "Providence is never in a hurry" has been often proved in history. 2. The author of the line "Man was made to mourn" is Robert Burns. 3. So we say, quoting the words "Truth is that in which all true proportions agree." 4. Thoreau writing of the river near Concord, says "The proverbial moderation of the inhabitants of Concord may be due to the gentle influence of the current of this river." 5. These two places are nearly 12000 miles apart. 6. The distance of this planet correctly given is 2795032708 miles. 7. There were 3 persons in the carriage. 8. They were swifter, than eagles; they were stronger, than lions. 9. As waters rush down the mountain sides so came the Highlanders down from their native cliffs. 10. As far as the east is from the west so far is truth from falsehood. 11. Like father like child. 12. As thy day is so shall thy strength be. 13. As a flower of the field so he flourisheth. 14. As he is, so may we be. 15. Such as he is, I will not be. 16. Of her it may in every sense be truly said "She was a queen in her womanliness, and a woman in her queenliness." 17. Verily "her children arise and call her blessed." 18. How pleased are we often to hear a father or mother say "That son is doing good work" "He has never caused me one moment of anxiety" "I can safely lean upon him." 19. Family government is included under what is here termed, "nurture and admonition." 20. That, "a man's necessity is not his only guide," is admitted to

be true. 21. If parents considered this, they would never talk of, "breaking a child's will."

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 147. In the following extract, all marks of punctuation have been omitted, and all capital letters. Make all corrections.

It may be unknown to many that there is a republic on the southern side of the central pyrenees it is the republic of andorra and it is the oldest republic in the whole world and the smallest with the exception of goust it was given its independence by charlemagne more than 1000 years ago there are 10000 persons in this republic of andorra but it has not a road in it and does not contain a single wheeled vehicle There are no navigable streams no railroads no telegraphs no newspapers nor printing presses in it the president is practically the supreme governor and receives as his salary \$1.25 a month or \$15 a year the people are all very poor the council of twenty-four which is called the syndic helps the president in governing the people but they serve without any pay

The president lives in a little cottage with a broad balcony where in warm weather he sits and transacts the business of state he wears a short jacket knee breeches of coarse brown cloth blue stockings a white sash hempen sandals and a cap which closely resembles in shape that which the goddess of liberty wears in her pictures

High up among the peaks of the pyrenees overlooking france and spain lies the republic of goust the smallest one in the world no mention of goust is found upon any of the geographical maps the republic of goust lies on a plateau over 3000 feet above the level of the sea in 1895 the total

population was 61 a gain of two in 30 years when anyone dies in goust there is a brief funeral service and then a rough-hewn coffin is taken to the head of a long chute built of heavy timbers and is sent down the mountain side a mile below where it is stopped at the village of laurens and an elaborate funeral takes place the reason for this is that the only approach to goust is through a steep difficult gorge and burdens cannot be transported here the familiar words ashes to ashes and dust to dust are pronounced the same as elsewhere all over the christian world weddings and baptisms are also celebrated at laurens for there is no priest in goust this republic is governed by a council of ancients which consists of the three oldest men among the inhabitants

*Anonymous.*

## THE DASH,

### Lesson XXX.

SEC. 148. *Rule I.* When there is an unexpected change in the thought of a sentence, and the train of thought is either stopped altogether or is turned into a different channel, sometimes from the grave to the humorous, a dash is employed.

EXAMPLES: "Upon this the president rose and—I will tell what he said when there is strict silence." "Here comes the illustrious—I had almost used a word that might have given offence." "He is troubled with consumption—consumption of victuals."

SEC. 149. *Rule II.* When there is hesitation on the part of the speaker, or an abrupt repetition, and when an explanatory sentence or clause is used which is not sufficiently distinct for the use of the parenthesis, a dash may be employed.

EXAMPLES: "He is a—, a—, a villain of the deepest dye." "Who has not heard of Florence Nightingale—Florence Nightingale, who by her deeds of self-denying heroism has ennobled her sex?" "The greatest and wisest men in all ages—particularly in Rome and Greece—were renowned for their honesty and virtue." "In these

rough drafts it is by no means improbable that many discrepancies—not to say interpolations, and even erasures—may be found.”

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 150. *Under Rule I.* 1. We have no doubt at all about the truth of this statement we are sure that it is accurate. 2. Who are the great men of letters? They are men like Cicero, Plato, Bacon, Pascal, Swift, Voltaire writers, in the first place, with a genius and instinct for style. 3. Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre where are they, and where are the people who once inhabited those proud cities? 4. Dare you but how shall I ask a question that might involve your own life? 5. The heroes and martyrs of old one characteristic belongs to them all: they spared not themselves in order that others might be helped. 6. Kindness, sympathy, pity, tenderness all these were reflected in his countenance. 7. The orations of Cicero were admired for two qualities which are seldom found together strength and elegance. 8. He is a famous lover a lover of himself. 9. Do not speak to me of devotion you know not the name. 10. Now fruit chocolate Look here, did I ever tell you how, when I was in the South Sea Islands And the speaker began one of his interesting anecdotes. 11. I heard an agonizing scream from an adjoining room. Hastening in, and inquiring what was the matter, my wife screamed, “O Joshua! a mouse shoo wha shoo a great shoo horrid mouse, and it ew ran right out of the cupboard shoo go way O Joshua! shoo kill it oh my shoo.”

SEC. 151. *Under Rule II.* 1. I am not I need not say I am not the panegyrist of England. 2. The sceptre, the mitre, and the coronet stars, garters, and blue ribbons



seem to me poor things for great men to contend for. 3. I remember when England was shaken by an earthquake some years ago, there was an impudent mountebank who sold pills which as he told the country people "were very good against an earthquake." 4. Their leaders or, more properly, followers were men of too much honor to favor such a scheme. 5. There was something greater for him to do than to be as he certainly was the "Great Schoolmaster" of England. 6. No one man even though it were Hannibal himself could in one generation effect such a work. 7. One day when Buddha was almost exhausted, and longed for food to give him strength "For," said he, "without it I shall die," whose life was all men's hope a woman came, bringing him the food which saved his life. 8. His life appears to them the highest, holiest, and most beneficent with one exception in the history of men. 9. The doctrine of transmigration startling to modern minds was widely believed in that day. 10. So that as has been said on a former occasion the experienced seem to be more wise than those possessing any sense whatever. 11. But others I mean the scientific are acquainted with the wherefore and the cause. 12. I knew a man by the name of of but the name has gone from me now. 13. You are a—, a, a, coward, and I care not who hears it. 14. He is an honored statesman a statesman who did far more for his country than his country ever did for him.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 152. In the following extract, all marks of punctuation and all capitals have been omitted. Make all corrections.

## THE HEROES OF '76.

We are fortunate that we behold this day war is no longer a tradition half romantic and obscure it has ravaged how many of our homes north and south we know the pang our common liberty is consecrated by a common sorrow we do not count around us a few feeble survivors of the contest but we are girt with a cloud of witnesses behold them here to-day sharing in these pious and peaceful rites the honored citizens legislators magistrates yes the chief magistrate of the republic whose glory it is that they were minute-men of americas liberty and union now if never before we understand the revolution now we know the secret of those old hearts and homes

No royal governor indeed sits in your stately capitol no hostile fleet for many a year has vexed the waters of our coast nor is any army but our own ever likely to tread our soil not such are our enemies to-day but wherever there are party spirit and ignorance and bigotry and arrogance of caste and public corruption there minute-men of liberty are your lexington and concord and as you love your country and your kind spare not the enemy over the hills out of the earth down from the clouds pour in resistless might fire from every rock and tree from door and window from hearthstone and chamber hang upon his flank and rear from morn to sunset and so through a land blazing with holy indignation hurl the hordes of ignorance and corruption and injustice back back in utter defeat and ruin

*George W. Curtis.*

## Lesson XXXI.

SEC. 153. *Rule III.* The dash is also used as a rhetorical point following a grammatical point in the following cases :

1st. After a comma succeeding a series of adjuncts or expressions all in the same construction.

EXAMPLES: "The loss of home and business; the disruption of friendly and social ties; the death of friends and kindred; the endurance of poverty and want,—these are a few of the miseries which war brings to many or all of the inhabitants of the regions desolated by this scourge."

2d. After a period following the subject-head treated in the same paragraph, and after a period preceding the name of an author following the subject matter in the same paragraph.

EXAMPLES: "Classes in the State.—In every state the people are divided into three kinds: the very rich, the very poor, and those who are between them." "Since then it is universally acknowledged that the mean is the best, it is evident that even in respect to fortune a middle state is to be preferred; for that state is most likely to submit to reason."

3d. Between questions and answers in the form of dialogue when these are written in the same paragraph.

EXAMPLES: "Is your name Jones?"—"It is."—"Do you come from Albany?"—"I do."—"What message do you bring from the governor?"—"A message of peace and good-will."

4th. Following a period when the train of thought is somewhat changed, but not enough to require that another paragraph should be commenced.

EXAMPLE: "The abuses which the traders with the Indians have created and increased are thus deserving of serious attention by our government.—But let us turn to the kindred subject of Indian schools."

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 154. *Under Rule III.* 1. The element of docility always observable in this child of the forest; his strict honesty and integrity; his kindness of heart, manifest to all about him; the spirit of confidence that he always exhibited these characteristics won our hearts, and secured the respect of us all. 2. Ephemeral Reading Not in stirring times like ours, when the world's affairs come posted with the successive sun rising or setting, can we ignore magazines, libraries, and the daily press. Newspapers intrude into every house, almost supersede the primers and text-books of the schools, proffering alike to hand and eye intelligence formerly won by laborious studies and much expense of time and money Alcott. 3. "James, is your master in?" "Yes, sir." "Can I see him?" "No, sir." "Why not?" "Because he is engaged at present." "But my business is urgent." "Cannot help it, sir. Had strict orders to admit no one." "But will you not carry him my card, and tell him that I must see him?" "I will do that." "Then I will await his answer." 4. The place of Ney's execution is still to be seen in the gardens of the Luxemburg; and few spots in Europe will excite more melancholy emotions in the mind of the traveler. History of Europe by Alison, Chap. LXXVII. 5. The early life of Hamilton we pass over; though his heroic spirit in the army has furnished a theme that is dear to patriotism and will be sacred to glory. Let us turn to his more mature years. In all the different

stations in which a life of active usefulness has placed him, we find him not more remarkably distinguished by the extent than by the variety and versatility of his talents. 6. As for myself, the only physic which has brought me safe to the present time, and which I prescribe to all my friends, is abstinence from food. This is certainly the best physic for the prevention of many ills of the flesh, and very often the most effectual against the present distemper. But let me now tell you my views of temperance.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

SEC. 155. In the following extracts, all the marks of punctuation and all capital letters except at the beginning of the lines of poetry, have been omitted. Make all corrections.

King of the age said the prince dost thou know the distance that is between thee and thy city two days and a half answered the sultan o king replied the young man if thou hast been asleep awake between thee and thy city is a distance of a year's journey to him who travellet with diligence and thou camest in two days and a half only because the city was enchanted but o king I will never leave thee for the twinkling of an eye the king rejoiced at his words and said praise be to god who hath in his beneficence given thee to me then they went together into the palace where the prince informed the officers of his court that he was about to perform the holy pilgrimage so they prepared for him everything that was required and he departed with the sultan accompanied by fifty memlooks.

*Arabian Nights.*

Why will you dear old fellow  
Where have you been these years  
In egypt india khiva  
With the khan's own volunteers  
Have you scaled the alps or andes  
Sailed to isles of amazons  
What climate will has changed your face  
From brown to perfect bronze  
  
He put his ready hand in mine  
In the same frank friendly way  
We stood again on the dear old beach  
And it seemed but yesterday  
It seemed but the lapse of a single night  
Since he said to me on that shore  
Good bye you may not remember long  
But I shall forevermore

*Anonymous.*

## THE PARENTHESIS✓

### Lesson XXXII.

SEC. 156. *Rule I.* When a word or expression is used by way of explanation or modification and is not closely enough allied to the thought of the sentence to be properly punctuated by the comma, the parenthesis may be employed.

EXAMPLES: "Mr. Harriman (such is our employer's name) discharged three of his men this morning." "The speaker (Mr. Wolcott) now arose and addressed the House." "His most earnest desire (and who can say such a desire is at all improper?) is to acquire a thorough liberal education." "Can we call such a person by any other name than a tyrant? (I use the word with a full understanding of the responsibilities I assume by its use.)"

The dash is at the present day often substituted for the parenthesis in expressions that are not too remote in thought from the main idea of the sentence (see The Dash, Rule II., Sec. 149). The use of the dash instead of the parenthesis in the first two of the examples given above, would not be improper.

The too frequent use of the parenthesis or dash is not desirable. That style of writing is considered the best which has the fewest explanatory and exculpatory and involved clauses and sentences.

SEC. 157. *Rule II.* In reports of speeches and in all forms of dramatic composition, the words that do not belong to the subject matter should be enclosed in parentheses.

EXAMPLES: "My position is one of intense and unalterable opposition to this bill. (Applause from all parts of the house.) My voice and my influence shall be employed to the utmost in securing its defeat. (Cheers.)"

"This world was made for Cæsar.  
I'm weary of conjectures: this must end them.  
(Laying his hand upon his sword.)

Thus I am doubly armed; my death and life,  
My bane and antidote, are both before me."

SEC. 158. *Rule III.* An exclamation point in a parenthesis is often placed after a word or a sentence to express irony or contempt; and an interrogation point to express doubt.

EXAMPLES: "An Englishman once asked if Boston (!) was the capital of New York State." "When I am elected to that office (?), I will not forget you." "This man expressed the opinion that Hiawatha was the noblest poem that Bryant (!) ever wrote."



SEC. 159. *Rule IV.* When an extraordinary degree of emotion is to be expressed, several exclamation points without the parenthesis are sometimes used.

EXAMPLES: "Places of refuge! Retreats for the suffering!! They are abodes of cruelty, the full narration of whose deeds would outrage the sense of public justice."

SEC. 160. *Rule V.* The brackets ( [ ] ) instead of the parenthesis are frequently used when a word is to be introduced in a quoted passage, and in special cases in dictionaries.

EXAMPLES: "Five hundred dollars are [is] not enough to pay for this lot." "Blarney [Fr. a legend of Blarney Castle, Ireland]." "Elate [L. *elatus*, p. p. of *efferre*, to carry out]."

SEC. 161. *Rule VI.* The Latin word *sic*, meaning *thus*, is often placed in a parenthesis after a word in a quoted passage to show that an error has been observed, and that *thus* it was in the original.

EXAMPLE: "The love of nature is widely seperated (sic) from the love of gain."

#### EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 162. *Under Rules I.-VI.* 1. It is related but God alone is all-knowing and all-wise that in ancient times a very remarkable king ruled over the countries of India and China. 2. Recent events in our history those of 1832 *et seq.* have again brought into discussion most important

questions. 3. The second President of the United States John Adams had only one term as president. 4. Benjamin Franklin one of our first ministers to France did much for the cause of American liberty. 5. The days have passed 1899 when the bitterness of party spirit prevented the possibility of arriving at calm judgments. 6. Abercrombie says Philosophy of the Moral Feelings that Hume estimates the virtues of an action and an agent entirely by their usefulness. 7. One of the most effective working forces in the world so says Elihu Burritt is the law of kindness. 8. Shall we permit me to ask with all seriousness suffer such indignities that you may be exalted to still greater honor? 9. I am not in sympathy with the reasonings or the conclusions of the speaker who has just taken his seat. Hisses mingled with cheers.

10. —My judgment goes with thine; thou speakest well

To Clytemnestra. Follow; I mean to slay thee where he lies.

11. This eviction of tenants, this separation of parents and children, he said he was compelled by his conscience to order. 12. The orator who made a grammatical mistake in nearly every sentence which he uttered, is called an Oxford scholar. 13. When I become Mayor, no such proceedings shall be tolerated. 14. And this railroad whose cars went so slowly that my patience was exhausted, and which was so rough that my body was a mass of bruises, is called "the Pride of the Prairies" 15. Day of fate Dangers unparalleled Woes unutterable Who can describe the horrors of the French revolution? 16. The charm of these pleasing landscapes are felt by every beholder. 17. Truth, not happiness, are alone worthy the pursuit of every rational being.

SEC. 163. Punctuate correctly the following extract.

*Portia* Go draw aside the curtains and discover  
The several caskets to this noble prince  
Now make your choice

*Morocco* The first of gold which this inscription  
bears

Who chooseth me shall gain what many men desire  
The second silver which this promise carries  
Who chooseth me shall get as much as he deserves  
The third dull lead with warning all as blunt  
Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath  
How shall I know if I do choose the right?

*Portia* The one of them contains my picture prince  
If you choose that then I am yours withal

*Morocco* Some god direct my judgment  
Here do I choose and thrive I as I may

He unlocks the golden casket

What have we here?

A carrion death within whose empty eye

There is a written scroll I'll read the writing

All that glitters is not gold

Often have you heard that told

Had you been as wise as bold

Young in limbs in judgment old

Your answer had not been inscrolled

Fare you well your suit is cold

Cold indeed and labor lost

Then farewell heat and welcome frost

*Portia* adieu I have too grieved a heart

To take a tedious leave thus losers part

Exit with his train

*Merchant of Venice.*

## ADDITIONAL MARKS✓

### Lesson XXXIII.

#### THE HYPHEN.

SEC. 164. The hyphen is used to join together compound words and words that form a single epithet, and to separate, at the end of a line or elsewhere, the syllables of a word.

EXAMPLES: Coarse-featured, silver-haired, water-logged, forty-seven, chicken-hearted, always-to-be-remembered, ba-ker, im-por-tuned, re-it-e-rate.

The most frequent use of the hyphen is at the end of a line where there is not room to write or print the whole of a word. Here the division of the word must always be at the end of a syllable. The letters of a syllable must never be divided, and part of them written at the end of the line, and part at the beginning of the next. As, for instance, "post-poner" could not be written "postpo-ner." The sound of the syllable must be our guide in syllabication. Let consonants be joined to that syllable or vowel to which their sound belongs. Hel-en, not He-len; du-ty, con-trol, mat-ting, un-pre-med-i-ta-ted, cour-a-geous.

The endings, "tion," "cious," and the like, have only one sound, and must not be divided. In cases of doubt and difficulty in syllabication, consult the dictionary.

### THE APOSTROPHE.

SEC. 165. The apostrophe, which is a comma placed above the line, is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters in a word.

EXAMPLES: ne'er, for never; e'er, for ever; don't, for do not; 'tis, for it is.

For its use in the possessive case and in the plural of letters and figures, see page 31.

### ACCENTS.

SEC. 166. The acute accent ( ´ ) is used to denote the accented syllable of a word.

EXAMPLES: integ-*ri*ty, na-*ti*on.

It is also placed over the final *e* in words of French origin when the *e* has the sound of *a* in *pane*, and also over the last word of questions when it is desired to show that the question should have the rising inflection.

EXAMPLES: *café*, *Condé*. Is your name John?

The grave accent ( ` ) is used when it is desired to show that a question should have the falling inflection, and also to indicate that certain letters

should be pronounced separately, and not be joined in sound with the preceding syllable.

EXAMPLES: What is the hour of the day? Where is the man? Learned, bruised.

All questions that can be answered by *yes* or *no* should have the rising inflection in reading, and those that cannot be so answered, the falling, although it may seldom be necessary to indicate this except in books of instruction.

The circumflex accent (Λ) is placed over a word to show that it should be read with a combination of the rising and the falling inflection.

EXAMPLE: "Hê return the umbrella?"

### THE BRACE.

SEC. 167. The brace is used to connect together several words or expressions having a common relation.

4 farthings	}	make	{	1 penny
12 pence				1 shilling
20 shillings				1 pound

### THE DIAERESIS.

SEC. 168. The diæresis (..) is placed over the latter of two contiguous vowels to denote a separate pronunciation for each vowel.

EXAMPLES: phaëton, aërial.

## THE CARET.

SEC. 169. The caret shows where omitted words that are to be supplied should be inserted.

EXAMPLE: "It is natural <sup>to man</sup> ^ to indulge in the illusions of hope."

## THE CEDILLA.

SEC. 170. The cedilla is a mark resembling a comma, which is placed under the letter *c* in some words of French origin to show that this letter has the sound of *s*.

EXAMPLES: garçon, façade.

## EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

SEC. 171. *Under Secs. 148-154.* 1. This was a high handed outrage. 2. He was a low browed, ill conditioned, ugly visaged man. 3. They belonged to that never to be forgotten class that abounds in every community. 4. She was a simple minded, mirth loving, happy hearted woman. 5. He belonged to the Do as you please and the Go as you please societies. 6. The people of this section were a good looking and a hard working class. 7. He had reached the age of thirty four years. 8. The court house and the senate house were notable buildings. 9. The blotting out of these transactions was by the mutual consent of both parties. 10. They can see as well in the night time as in the day time. 11. The rough hewn backwoodsman brought as a peace offering a noted fire arm that was an heirloom in the family. 12. This was one of the "easily to be avoided" paths of which the writer spoke. 13. Its not for your best interest to investigate further into this matter. 14. His mind was tranquil

mid all the perils of the deep. 15. Tho he slay me, yet will I trust in him. 16. Een to old age he preserved his integrity. 17. The toy was worth only a hapenny. 18. He doesnt acknowledge at all his obligation in the matter. 19. They darent refuse his request. 20. They sat neath the shadow of a favorite oak. 21. Is this the right word? 22. Who goes there? 23. Would a friend advise such a step? 24. This work on zoology is a most excellent one.

Divide the following words into their proper syllables by the use of the hyphen :

Afternoon, February, furnished, gentleman, chilly, noble, numerous, discussing, critically, commonplace, neckerchief, portentous, heinous, plentifully, deliberate, legislators, prodigious, palatial, besotted, inevitably, truism, feeble, multiplied, patronize, neighbors, matron, intemperance, soldierly, sculpture, distilleries, athwart, apostle, apostolic, economy, economical, reality, realities, suspicious, contention, irreligious, improvidence, requisition, professional, spirit, receives, poorer, father, coming, magistrates.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

##### METHOD OF INSERTING THE PROPER PUNCTUATION OUTLINED.

#### JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

SEC. 172. In thinking of the great composers who have in at least a part of their life work been inspired by religious subjects one's thoughts must naturally turn to Bach the great father of all music to whom to quote Robert Schumann's words music owes almost as great a debt as a religion owes to its founder Johann Sebastian Bach the youngest son of Ambrosius Bach was born in Eisenach



Germany the birth-place of Martin Luther on March 21 1685 he belonged to a family which for two hundred years had brought forth musicians finally reaching its climax in Johann Sebastian one of the greatest musicians that ever lived his life was a simple one in his early youth his parents died and he lived with his brother who taught him to play the piano he had a wonderful voice and his great musical genius showed itself from the beginning he was a hard worker even as a child and had high ambitions

An interesting little incident is told of this period of his life his brother was very stern and did not encourage the young Bach a great deal he possessed a book of manuscript compositions by the most famous organ composers of the period the boy was not allowed to study it and it was an object of intense longing to him finally he found a way to get it out of the closet where it was hidden and he then set about copying it secretly at night it took him six months and having no candles he was obliged to do it by moonlight his eyes never recovered from this strain and in later life he became totally blind all this work was in vain for his brother found the copy and destroyed it

As a boy he devoted his most earnest attention to instrumental work on both organ and piano and before 1708 had occupied several positions as organist. In 1708 he was appointed court organist at Weimar he was then known as the greatest organist of his time and it was during this period that he wrote his finest organ compositions In 1717 he was appointed kapellmeister at Cothen his last and most important position was at Leipsic where he had charge of the music in the Thomas School and was also organist in two churches Bach lived in Leipsic until his death July 28, 1750.

The personality of Bach was a very charming one his nature was deeply religious and yet he was not a narrow

minded man his life in all its details was characterized by an absolute simplicity and freedom from all affectations he taught his children with the greatest care and was a most devoted husband and father the family life was a most beautiful one.

Bach had a great influence on the technique of piano playing he founded an entirely new system of playing and wrote piano music based on this system during his work as organist in Leipsic he wrote almost every week a new cantata for his choir besides these cantatas he wrote a Christmas oratorio and two sacred works called the Passions they are pervaded by a deep feeling of devotion and as examples of religious music have to this day been unexcelled.

*Miller.*

The adjunct clause which introduces this extract closes with the word "subjects." It is a transposed adjunct, and therefore falls under Rule XV. of the comma, and hence a comma should be placed after "subjects." The relative clause beginning with "who have" and ending with "subjects," is a restrictive clause and hence no comma is required before it according to Rule X. The expression, "in at least a part of their life work," is parenthetical, and, according to Rule VIII., should have a comma before and after it. The words, "the great father of all music," form an appositional clause, and, according to Rule II. of the comma, take a comma before and after them. The quotation following is divided by the words, "to quote Robert Schumann's words,"

and hence, according to Rule V. of the quotation marks, a comma should follow the words "whom" and "words," and quotation marks should enclose the words "to whom," and be written before "music" and after "founder." The sentence ends with the word "founder," after which place a period.

In the next sentence, "the youngest son of Sabastian Bach" is an appositional clause, and hence, according to Rule II., as above, should have a comma before and after it. After "Eisenach," according to Rule VII. of the comma, a comma should be inserted. "The birth-place of Martin Luther" is an appositional clause, and should have a comma before and after it. After "March 21" insert a comma, according to Rule VII., as above. The words omitted are "of the year," or "which is in the year." Place a period after "1685," because the sentence evidently ends here, as a new subject follows and no connective precedes it. In this sentence the relative clause beginning with "which" and ending with musicians," is restrictive according to Rule X. of the comma, and no comma is required. The clause beginning with "finally" and ending with "lived," is a participial clause, and, according to Rule XVI. of the comma, should be preceded by a comma. "One of the greatest musicians that

ever lived " is an appositional clause, and requires a comma before it. A period follows the word "lived," as the next word is a new subject, and there is no connective. This sentence ends with "one," as it is not connected in sense directly with what follows. "In his early youth" is a transposed adjunct; and, according to Rule XV. of the comma, a comma should follow it. The word "and" here connects two sentences not closely connected, and, according to Rule VI., should be preceded by a comma. "Who taught him the piano" is a parenthetical clause, and, according to Rule VIII., a comma should precede it. The sentence ends with "piano" because a new subject follows, and there is no connective. In this sentence the word "and" connects two sentences, and, according to Rule VI., should be preceded by a comma. The sentence closes with "beginning" because a new subject follows, and there is no connective. In this sentence the phrase "even as a child" is parenthetical, and, according to Rule VIII., should be preceded and followed by a comma. Place a period after "ambitions."

In the next sentence place a period after "life." In the next sentence a comma could be placed before "and" by Rule VI., but as the sentences are short and the connective is close,

the comma may be omitted according to the choice of the writer, as indicated in the rule. The author of this article places no comma before the "and." Place a period after "deal," as the next word introduces another sentence. The next sentence contains no pause except the period at the end after the word "period."

In the next sentence the comma should be placed before "and" by Rule VI. The sentence ends with "him." In the first part of the compound sentence following, the words "finally" and "where it was hidden" are parenthetical, but as they are short and the connection of the thought is close, the commas may be omitted by Rule VIII. Place a comma after "hidden" by Rule VI. The word "secretly" is here used parenthetically, and as there is no close connection of the thought, place a comma before and after it. Place a period after "night" because another subject and another verb follow, and there is no connective. A semicolon should follow the word "months" because the sentence following is of a character to allow a greater pause than a comma, but will not permit a colon. "Having no candles" is parenthetical, and the expression should have a comma before and after it. The period comes after "moonlight."

In the next sentence place a comma after

"strain" and a period after "blind." "In later life" is a transposed adjunct, but as the connection of the thought is close, the commas may be omitted by Rule XV. In the next sentence a comma should be placed after "vain" by Rule XIII., as one part depends upon another in the relation of cause and effect. Place no comma after "copy," as the parts of this compound sentence are short and the connection of the thought close. See Rule VI.

In this manner punctuate the remainder of the article, and all other extracts introduced in the remainder of this lesson.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

SEC. 173. The last fifty years have been notable ones in that portion of time which we call the Christian Era old world dynasties have sprung up and decayed changes beyond the thought or hope of the most sanguine have taken place in our own land the progress of the world in science art literature education industry has been greater than in any corresponding period since the dawn of civilization in a very real sense a new world has come into being in this time a world of new ideas new hopes new possibilities of larger horizon and higher aspirations slavery has been abolished throughout nearly the whole world existing now only among the less civilized races war has not yet been abolished but the sentiment in favor of less barbarous modes of settling international disputes has grown during this last half century with what must be regarded as marvellous rapidity wonderful also has been

the advance in all that makes for the comfort health and general welfare of the civilized portion of mankind

And if we look for the ultimate cause of these stupendous strides in the arts of civilization we shall find it beyond question in the elevating ameliorating refining influence of Christianity art has contributed her portion but it has been art inspired and chastened by the influence of divine truth science has done her part but it has been science moulded consciously or unconsciously by revelation literature has had a large share in producing this result but it has been literature elevated and purified from above it is a great thing to have seen all this to have had an influential part in bringing it about is enough to satisfy the noblest ambition of any of our race. *Examiner.*

The first pause needed in this article is a period after "Era." The next, a period after "decayed;" place a hyphen between "old" and "world." The next, a period after "land." A comma should be placed after "science," "art," "literature," and "education," according to Rule VII. Place a period after "civilization." After the transposed adjunct "in a very real sense," place a comma, according to Rule XV. After "time" place a dash, according to Rule II. of the dash, this being a case of repetition falling under the rule. Place a comma after "ideas," "hopes," and "possibilities," according to Rule VII. The "and," connecting only words of the same construction and not sentences, needs no comma before it. Place a period after "aspira-

tions." Place a comma after "world," as the participial clause following should be preceded by a comma, according to Rule XVI. Place a period after "races," and a comma after "abolished," according to Rule VI. The next pause is a period after "rapidity." Place a comma after "comfort" and "health," according to Rule VII.



## CURIOUS ENGLISH.

The following specimens of curious English are said to have been collected by, or to owe their origin to, John B. Gough. Let the student correct the English and supply the proper punctuation.

A man who was suddenly taken sick hastened home where he was carefully waited upon by his friends in spite of their efforts he died in the triumphs of the Christian religion—A man was killed by a railroad car running into Boston supposed to be deaf—A man writes we have decided to erect a school house large enough to accommodate 500 scholars five stories high—On a certain railway the following luminous direction was printed Hereafter when trains in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate lines conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting and be careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other—A steamboat captain advertising an excursion says Tickets 25 cents children half price to be had at the office—A hotel was thus advertised This hotel will be kept by the widow of the former landlord Mr Brown who died last summer on a new and improved plan—Wanted a saddle horse for a lady weighing about 950 pounds—An Iowa editor says We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend W for which he will please accept our compliments some of which are nearly two inches in diameter—Board may be had at No 4 Pearl street for two gentlemen with gas.

## PART III.

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### EXAMPLES OF INCORRECT ENGLISH. ✓

#### ADDITIONAL MATTER.

##### I.

SEC. 174. 1. Who is England's and the world's greatest dramatist?

2. If all the events which transpire in the streets of our great cities were written daily, one would weary of the task of reading them.

3. The difference between the Old and New Testament is clearly stated in this article.

4. It is very apparent that the truth aint stated in this communication.

5. Of the two paths the longest is the easiest.

6. If any one does not understand this explanation, let them so declare.

7. The sufferer had laid on his right side during the whole operation.

8. The three pedestrians property was disposed of at auction.

9. As far as him and me are concerned, there shall be no more said about the matter.

10. Who did the President appoint as governor of the territory?

11. Where does your father and mother live?
12. I know of no form of recreation, not even books, which give me such keen pleasure as a lecture or oration by a man of decided talent.
13. Our neighbors learned us the secret of preserving fruit.
14. Three alternatives were placed before him ; to deny the accusation, to admit its truth, or to be silent. He chose the latter.
15. "Let us go," says I to him.

## II.

1. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be sent to each member of the committee.
2. Is the new popular music of which you spoke accompanied by the words?
3. In what grand division of the earth's surface is the Argentine Republic in?
4. At the height of twelve thousand feet above the earth the hardy aeronaut partook of his solitary breakfast with a good appetite.
5. I remain, respectively your obedient servant, John Jones.
6. I would prefer to have gone with the party rather than to stay here alone.
7. "Yes," said the driver, "I knew that it was him the minute I see him."
8. Here the herd comes each day to lay down under the shade of the trees.
9. The oldest person in our town is one whom I think is deserving of the highest respect.
10. The cloud had rose to the mountain top, and obscured all the view before them.

11. Newton demonstrated that the attraction of gravitation was universal.

12. The sum of evils charged to this agency are beyond computation.

13. This manner of writing is, of all others, the most to be avoided.

14. It is your's to remain ; their's to depart.

15. Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe,  
Are lost on hearers who our merits know.

### III.

1. Neither his lawyer nor his accusers was present at his trial.

2. He will not be able to study in the observatory as he has in the past.

3. The two Lincolns are not related to one another.

4. They were most exhausted when help arrived.

5. The first and the fourth ranks were greatly injured by the cannonading.

6. Every member of the club did good to-day, but one or two was preëminent in excellence.

7. Who have we here in this very unusual garb?

8. It was hoped that the philanthropist would have consented to have come to this country by that time.

9. The tree had laid in that position for years.

10. From the description given I knew it to be he at once.

11. He died by hunger.

12. Them's the ones ; give me them.

13. Let's you and I go to the lecture.

14. This project is wholly different to what I expected.

15. Danger, long travel, want or woe,  
Soon change the form that best we know.

## IV.

1. What did you say was the capital of Brazil?
2. He to came to the place where the two were confined.
3. They thought one-tenth of their income should be sat apart for the cause of religion.
4. He carries on his business just like his father did.
5. They always have gave me good advice.
6. Tell me who you gave the money to.
7. Indiana lays between Ohio and Illinois.
8. He will neither go himself, or send anyone in his place.
9. The public was invited to attend, and no admission fee or collection were allowed.
10. A great deal of delay and embarrassment have resulted from this interpretation of the law.
11. The widow was appointed executor of her late husband's estate.
12. The new secretary is more popular than any officer we ever had.
13. Perhaps it was not me that they met on the street.
14. The loaves were divided between the five thousand.
15. She was not an alumnus of the institution.

## V.

1. Gutenberg was the first man to print a Bible, and some of these still exist, but are very rare.
2. The stock consists of six wagons, one cow, two horses, and other farming utensils.
3. Take not up what you have not lain down.
4. It is the intention of the Board that the responsibility, medically and surgically, shall rest upon the several physiclans and surgeons.

5. After passing Franklin Avenue the assassin completely alluded his pursuers.

6. I always make my annual visit to Westmoreland Co., the home of my parents, once a year.

7. Beginning with the first applicant, he was instructed to examine the qualifications of each successfully, until the last was reached.

8. He didn't tell me nothing of the failure of his enterprise.

9. If this student fails to answer, some one else may supply the information, if they have it.

10. Has the bell rang for dinner yet?

11. You will be greatly interested in any one of these two books.

12. The newcomer is a lad who, I think, it is a pity not to encourage.

13. The price of lumber has raised at least ten per cent.

14. The womens places in the Board of Managers were filled temporarily by appointment.

15. Till through the British world was known

The names of Pitt and Fox alone.

## VI.

1. They invited you and I to accompany them to the lecture.

2. He is one of the great discoverers who has wrought so much benefit for mankind.

3. He don't agree with me, or I with him?

4. They are now forsook by all their friends.

5. The memoranda of the transaction was utterly destroyed.

6. He purchased a twenty-feet lot.

7. Thou, Brutus, with thy dagger of blood, do I condemn.

8. My friend is wiser than me.
9. A two weeks stay among the mountains will suffice.
10. The people all looked as queerly as they generally do when covered with snow.
11. After many adventures he reached his home on the Pacific Coast safely and happily.
12. Be willing to assist all such persons who need your aid.
13. This proposal referred to the erection of a statue between each column of the row.
14. Are the stones in this necklace real costly?
15. For truly one protecting shed,  
And nightly peace, and daily bread,  
Is all that life can give.

## VII.

1. They neither stopped, ate, or drank on the march.
2. He and I was deeply interested in the result.
3. They had sank before we could reach them.
4. The number of books that you sent me was too to many.
5. Of two evils choose the least.
6. The temper of the states and the nation are such that war seems inevitable.
7. After the battle the faithful dog was found laying beside his master.
8. I will send the letter conformable to your orders.
9. In regard to the new and the old method of the trolley system, I regard the new as the more preferable.
10. He don't understand the case.
11. But when the spring came, and the trees began to bud, the garden was a very pleasant place to be.
12. Either side of a triangle is greater than the difference between the other two.

13. He was some moved by the recital of their sufferings.

14. It is still uncertain from whence he derived his authority.

15. You know me dutiful ; therefore, dear sir,  
Let me not shame respect ; but give me leave  
To take that course by your consent and voice,  
Which thou dost here forbid me, royal Priam.

### VIII.

1. The chance of great riches do not warrant the risk of a competence.

2. Either of them are correct.

3. He speaks so distinct as to be heard by every one.

4. He ought to have another ought in his divisor.

5. Let you and I enforce this order.

6. There are moments in the lives of men, which, as they are seized or neglected, decides their future destiny.

7. Will I go to the depot to meet you to-morrow ?

8. The man came to the field accompanied by his gun and other implements of the chase.

9. The man came to the city accompanied with his wife and children.

10. His whole nature was abhorrent from this line of action.

11. They both agreed with that proposition.

12. They agreed among themselves to that defence.

13. He was not injured any in the terrible accident.

14. The principle of the school was an intimate friend of mine.

15. A fox, swimming across a very rapid river, was carried by the force of the current into a deep ravine, where he laid for a long time very much bruised and sick, and unable to move.



## IX.

1. A more perfect day never dawned upon the earth.
2. This manner of living is not congenial with my taste.
3. I enclose check for the amount of three subscriptions of the magazine.
4. He is deserving of every confidence.
5. He is an alumni of Yale College.
6. This man died with a wound received while defending his premises against a burglar.
7. Nobody never asserted such a thing.
8. He told me how he was well received by all his kindred in Europe.
9. Let the contests be decided each on their own merits.
10. No book has, or ever will be published, of greater excellence.
11. Alexander the Great came to the feast attended with a great retinue of nobles.
12. The man was five foot and eight inches in height.
13. He built on a twenty feet lot.
14. This great marine painting by De Haas is the finest of all his other works.
15. I will write when I arrive to my journey's end.

## X.

1. I can guide the party as well as he has.
2. If you were me, would you answer this letter?
3. He was in eminent danger of perishing.
4. That you was the one intended I could not positively assert.
5. Integrity, as well as intelligence and experience, are necessary in every public officer.

6. It is the duty of every one to improve their prospects, whatever rank or station they may occupy.

7. Are seven more than six ?

8. Among friends like you and me, there should be no estrangement.

9. He determined to have won the highest honors in his profession.

10. That this writer copied from some other is as improbable as that Nature copies after the works she has made.

11. Who did you tell me they had selected as their teacher?

12. The childrens' interests were not consulted.

13. The Friends meetings were largely attended the present year.

14. He is tall in comparison to her.

15. They declared they had never acted dishonorable.

## XI.

1. Prosperity did not unduly elate Washington, or misfortune cast him down.

2. The parade passed down the Avenue to Flushing, then turned and retraced their course to the place of beginning.

3. The whereabouts of my guides are not known to me.

4. Three cupsful of flour and three spoonsful of sugar should be used.

5. The principle thing that he did was to care for the funds.

6. He grieved to find that his house has become anothers.

7. Both you and I am willing to become responsible for this amount.

8. Either William or you was absent when I called at the house.

9. He would have went had he not been detained at home by illness.

10. He that is solicitous only for his own interests, regardless of his party's welfare, do not fail in your remarks to rebuke.

11. Every one of the besiegers of this town were killed in the attack made upon it.

12. The roses just brought from the garden smell sweetly.

13. The number of the veterans is growing less year by year.

14. Let not your left hand know what thy right hand doth.

15. Insatiable thirst and a burning fever was consuming him; and thus Robespierre remained for more than an hour, enduring the most intensest pangs of bodily and mental anguish.

## XII.

1. If all the students would acquit themselves as creditably as this one has, the outlook would be very encouraging.

2. His presence was not needed in this emergency, or his advice.

3. Him that we met on the avenue, has he been seen by you since?

4. He that was concerned in the plot, have they tried him yet?

5. He is as great, if not greater, than his companion.

6. He lives at Carlton Avenue, in No. 1960.

7. Homer was supposed to have been born more than eight hundred years before Christ.

8. It was the detective's duty to have arrested the fugitive.
9. He lost near fifty dollars by this failure.
10. Try and convince him of his mistake.
11. Some one has said, "Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes their laws."
12. This language is not spoke here.
13. What doth it profit a student if he shall gain the whole world of knowledge, and loses his health?
14. Three woman-servants were employed in the house.
15. He was not accustomed to these kind of people.

## XIII.

1. I suspicioned him at once.
2. No ashes is left in the stove.
3. The principle thing that our principal did was, as a matter of principal, to draw the interest on the principle due.
4. Let the book lay on the table till my return.
5. He pointed out the place where the lion had laid the night before.
6. Has your opinions on the subject changed of late?
7. On assuming the chair he set down very deliberately.
8. He grows large crops of corn on his farm.
9. He suffered under Nero, who is but another name for cruelty.
10. I will not by no means consent to such a step.
11. What signifies good advantages, unless they are improved?
12. Either sex and every age were engaged in the pursuits of industry.
13. Proper economy, and not mean savings, produce honest profit.
14. This business which has so long employed the most

august and greatest of its tribunals, now approaches to a close.

15. By this means he became rich.

#### XIV.

1. There is as much politeness and consideration for others among the people of our city, as among those of any other.

2. Either of the three statements contain substantially the truth.

3. None of the children have the talent of the father.

4. A sad misfortune has befallen him.

5. John and his companions were ashamed at the course which they had pursued.

6. In a short time he effected one of the most extensive, difficult, and salutary reforms that was ever accomplished by any statesman.

7. Isabella was the cause of more misery in both countries than any woman who ever lived in them.

8. It is a historical fact that Cromwell died a natural death.

9. The two sisters were extremely different, though each had their admirers.

10. He is adequate for any undertaking.

11. This conjunction stands independently of the other words in the sentence.

12. It is the best which can be obtained at the present day.

13. They divided the proceeds of the entertainment between John, James, and William.

14. Such a high authority as the President advocated this step.

15. God be merciful unto us, and bless us, and show us the light of his countenance; that thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations.

## WORDS OF LIKE PRONUNCIATION

SEC. 175. The following sentences in which two or more words of the same pronunciation but of different meaning are used, are correctly written, and are intended as a drill in the use of these words. It is recommended that they be dictated, a few at a time, to the class by the teacher, that they be written by the pupils, and then be submitted to the teacher for examination. This list may be extended indefinitely at the pleasure of the instructor.

1. He was hailed with acclamation by the populace after his acclimation was complete.

2. During the reign of one of the kings of England the reins of government were in the hands of one of his jesters.

3. The colonel said that not a kernel of the corn should be wasted.

4. A nice specimen of gneiss rock was found by the geologist.

5. The idyl of the idle hour of the poet became the idol of the people.

6. The attendants manifested their interest by their attendance.

7. This church had the broadest aisle of any in the Isle of Wight.

8. That was a great feat when the athlete walked six thousand feet in six minutes.

9. Sitting by the jamb before the fire, he told me of the jam caused by ice in the river.

10. To incite men to crime does not require a deep insight into human life.

11. The deacon told the sexton  
And the sexton tolled the bell.

12. To all intents and purposes he is an intense partisan.

13. He owed much of the money which he received for writing the ode.

14. The seer had fallen into the sere and yellow leaf.

15. He sold the cork-soled shoes to a customer.

16. He made a slight sum of money by sleight-of-hand tricks.

17. He wore a rough-looking ruff.

18. The perspiration pours through the pores of the skin.

19. A knave entered the nave of the church.

20. She kneaded the dough because her children needed the bread.

21. Our neighbor's house was no sooner raised than a storm razed it to the ground.

22. The ewe and her lamb stood under the yew-tree.

23. The main agricultural exhibit from the State of Maine was a horse with a flowing mane.

24. Having raised a new levy of troops, he paraded them on the newly-built levee of the river.

25. A man prying with an oar first discovered ore on the island.

26. After the lapse of a few minutes, it was announced that two laps of the course made a mile.

27. By chance I heard the choir singing the chants of the church.

28. His pique against his friend was clearly revealed on reaching the peak of the hill.

29. It tried his mettle to carry such a weight of metal.

30. He endeavored to wreak his vengeance on the man reeking with the fumes of the grog-shop.

31. The bail-bond of the prisoner was signed upon a bale of hay.

32. The package of baize was lost in some of the bays along the Atlantic coast.

33. To be candid with you, your fruit was all candied when received by me.

34. It was bruited about that the brute had escaped to the forest.

35. After a breach had been made in the walls the breech of the gun was broken.

36. In this borough there were many burrows made by the small animals.

37. For his assistance in executing this plan, two assistants were given him.

38. After the ascent of Mont Blanc, he gave his assent to the proposition.

39. The town council took counsel of their elders.

40. He gave the cue to the rest to seize the queue of the Chinaman.

41. It was an invariable principle with me never to favor the escape of a principal actor in a crime.

42. The sailors towed the boat to the place where once they had toed the mark.

43. It took a long time for the thyme to grow.

44. He was taught to hold the rope taut while in his hands.

45. The man was gored to death near the gourd he had planted.



46. The thief hied to his home to hide his portion of the plunder.

47. He baited his hook with bated breath.

48. To lose caste in society is to cast away many privileges.

49. Of course, the coarse garment was offensive.

50. After the manner of wealthy Englishmen, he had a manor in a country place not far from London.

51. A Briton born, he had never been beyond the limits of Great Britain.

52. He inveighed against the party who invaded his home.

53. His lessons did not lessen as rapidly as he was led to expect.

54. Martial law was declared by the marshal of the district.

55. Exercise your power by exorcising these evil spirits.

56. On reaching the currant bushes in the garden, they discussed the current news of the day.

57. In this presence, I will not dwell on the presents given me by their majesties.

58. Pretending to be faint, he made a feint of returning home.

59. He too went to the post-office and purchased two two-cent stamps.

60. While reading his missal, the priest was struck by a missile.

61. The glazier told me that he saw a glacier in Greenland.

62. His forte was to build forts.

63. In the throes of his pain, he sought to throw his antagonist.

64. The ceiling fell while he was sealing a letter.

65. This serial story treated of the cereal products of the earth.

66. I gave him a sight of the site chosen for my home.

67. The peers were cited to appear at the piers of the steamship.

68. In a populous city the populace are apt to be fickle minded.

69. In this treatise he spoke of our three treaties with Great Britain.

70. His adherents were rewarded for their strict adherence to his directions.

71. While one played on the cymbal, another pointed to the rainbow as a symbol of peace.

72. The grocer dealt in grosser articles than these.

73. The coward cowered before the sheriff.

74. It is a vain thing to seek to learn by a weather-vane where is the vein of silver.

75. It was contrary to his principles to leave one of his principal workmen to suffer.

76. The nutmeg grater was greater in price than he was led to expect.

77. Dressed in coarse frieze, he could not well freeze in such weather.

78. The flue of the chimney concealed the bird when it flew into the house.

79. The leader of the army corps desired to get at the core of the matter.

80. The chord of the circle was measured by a common cord.

81. He was accustomed to mete out justice to the offender as it was meet he should.

82. They were right in saying that this rite was properly performed.

83. He indited a letter to the effect that he had been indicted for treason.

84. She dyed my dress the day before she died.

85. To dun that man for a debt was not well done.

86. Let the carriage remain stationary before the stationery store.

87. It is meet that meat should be given to those who are weak.

88. During the session of parliament the cession of the island was first considered.

89. Three separate and distinct principles of action were considered by the school principals present.

90. After the operation on his palate he lay down on his pallet to rest.

91. The residents of this town praised it as a place of residence.

92. He made a wry face over the loaf of rye bread which had been brought to him.

93. The man prays that no one who preys upon his fellow men may be sent to him.

94. Will you please to note that the Court of Common Pleas has no jurisdiction in this case.

95. As seen from the window, the scene was beautiful to behold.

96. The predictions of the weather prophet yielded much profit to those who heeded them.

97. To regard only one's faults is to place a false estimate on character.

98. In brief and expressive phrase he described the frays of which he had been an eye-witness.

99. The bowlder was stopped in its course by a bolder hand than mine.

100. The baron derived his title from a barren island.

## GENERAL EXERCISES FOR CORRECTION. ←

### Lesson LV.

SEC. 176. The exercises which follow are designed to test the knowledge of the student in punctuation, in capitalizing, and in spelling. The grammatical construction of the extract has been preserved, and is correct. The student is required to re-write this matter into its original form. The punctuation may vary somewhat from the original, so long as the general outlines are followed, without rendering the result necessarily incorrect. In these exercises all the points of punctuation have been omitted. In most cases small letters have been used instead of capitals, and many of the words are misspelled. It is expected that accuracy will be cultivated by the attempted restoration of this matter into good English.

#### I.

The thirteen original colonies the old thirteen as they were often called were new hamshire masachusets rhode island conneticut new york new jersey pensylvania deleware maryland verginia north carolina south caralina

and gorgia all the rest of the present states were made from these or from territory added to them each of the thirteen had something peculiar to distinguish it from the rest to begin with they were established by several different nations most of them were founded by englishmen but new york and new jersey were settled by the dutch and deleware by the swedes while the carolinas were first explored and named by a french colony *Higginson.*

## II.

During the selge there had been a good deal of friendly sparing between the soldiers of the two armies on picket and where the lines were close together all southern soldiers were known as johnies all union troops as yanks often johnny would call well yank when are you coming into town the reply was sometimes we propose to celebrate the 4th of july in vicksberg sometimes it would be we always treat our prisoners well and do not want to hurt them or we are holding you as prisoners of war while you are feeding yourselves the garison from the commanding general down undoubtedly expected an assault on the fourth they knew from the temper of their men it would be successful when made and that would be a greater humileation than to surrender. *U. S. Grant.*

## III.

During the sixth year I spelt my way under the dame through the shorter catichism the proverbs and the new testament and then entered upon her highest form as a member of the bible class but all the while the process of acquireing learning had been a dark one assisted by my uncles I began to collect a library in a box of burch-bark about nine inches square which I found quite large enough to contain many immortal works jack the giant killer and

jack and the bean-stalk and the yellow dwarf and blue beard and sinbad the sailor and beauty and the beast and aladin and the wonderful lamp with several others of corresponding character from these I passed on without being concious of break or line of division to books on which the learned are content to write comentaries and disertations but which I found to be quite as nice childrens books as any of the others old homer wrote admirably for little folk especially in the odyssey I saw even at this imature period that no other writer could cast a javalin with half the force of homer the missiles went whezing athwart his pages and I could see the momentary gleam of the steel ere it buried itself deep in brass and bull-hide.

*Hugh Miller.*

Far in the northern land  
By the wild baltic's strand  
I with my childish hand  
Tamed the grey-falcon  
And, with my scates half-bound  
Skimed the half-frozen sound  
That the poor whimpering hound  
Trembled to walk on

*Longfellow.*

### CHARACTER OF GEORGE III.

He had many qualities that became a sovereign temperance regularity and industry decorous manners and uneffected piety frugalety in his personal expences so that his pleasures lade no burden on his people a moderation which made him averse to wars and conquests courage which dared to assume responsibility and could even contemplate death serenely a fortatude that rose with adversity. But he was biggoted morbidly impasient and incapable of reconsiling the need of reform with the estab-

lishments of the past he was the great foundar and head of the new tory or conservittive party which had become dominant through his support.

With a strong phizical frame he had a nervus susceptibility which made him rapid in his utterance and so Impasient of contradiction that he could never bear the presence of a minister who resalutely difered from him and was easily thrown into a state of excitement bordering upon madness anger which turned chatham into a sler pouring floods of light upon his mind and quickning his dizernment served only to cloud the mind of Geo. III so that he could not hide his thoughts from those about him and if using the pen could neither spell correctly or rite coherantly.

#### WILLIAM OF NORMANDY.

William count of the normans sate in a fair chamber of his palace at rouen and on the large table before him were ample evidences of the various labours as warrior chief statesman and thinker which filled the capatious bredth of that sleepless mind There lay a plan of the new part of cherbourg and beside it an open MS of the duke's faverite book the comentaries of cæsar from which it is said he borrowed some of the tactics of his own marsial science marked and dotted and interlined with his large bold handwriting were the words of the great roman on a perch behind him 'sate his favorit norway falcon unhooded for it had been taught the finest polish in its dainty education viz to face company undisterbed at a kind of esel at the further end of the hall a dwarf misshapen in lims but of a face singerlaly acute and intelligent was employed in the outline of that famus action which had been the scene of one of the most brillant of williams feets of arms.

*Lytton.*

## THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN.

The interior portion of Britian is inhabited by those of whom they say that it is handed down by tradision that they were descended from those who had passed over from the country of the belgae for the purpose of plunder and making war the number of the people is countless and their buildings exceedingly numerus the number of cattle is great they use either brass or iron rings determined at a certain waight as their money tin is produced in the midland regions in the maritime iron but the quantity of it is small they employ brass which is imported there as in Gaul is timber of every description.

The island is triangular in form and one of its sides is opposite to gaul. one angle of this side which is in kent whither almost all ships from gaul are directed looks to the east the lower looks to the south this side extends about 500 miles another side lies toward spain and the west on which part is ireland less as is reckened than Brittain by one half the whole island Brittain is about 2000 miles in circumfarence there is said to be a locality in it where it is night for thirty conseckutive days but we could not verify this the most civilized of all these nations are they who inhabit kent which is entirely a maretime district most of the inland inhabitants do not sew corn but live on milk and flesh and are clad in skins all the brittians indeed die themselves with wood which occasions a blueish color and they thereby have a more terrible appearance in fight they wear their hair long and their bodies are shaved except their head and upper lip.

*Cæsar, 55 B. C.*



## LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR ORIGINAL WRITING. ✓

SEC. 177. 1. Write to one who has sent you a valuable present, acknowledging its receipt and returning thanks therefor.

2. Describe a fire you may have just witnessed in your vicinity.

3. Write to the publisher of some magazine or paper, ordering a copy sent to you and stating that you enclose the amount of the yearly subscription.

4. Write to some prominent person for his autograph, and give some special reason why the request is made to him.

5. Write to the Mayor of the city, calling his attention to some of the improvements that should be made in the streets of the city.

6. The Discovery of America.

7. The Pleasure and Benefit of the Bicycle.

8. The Evils of Gambling.

9. What I Would Do if One Hundred Thousand Dollars Were Given to Me To-day.

10. Describe the longest sail you ever took upon salt water.

11. Describe the longest sail you ever took upon fresh water.

12. Describe an accident you may have met with upon the water.

13. Describe some interesting journey you may have made on land.

14. Mention what you regard as the five best books of fiction, and give some reasons therefor.

15. Select those whom you consider to be the ten greatest characters in American history, and give some reasons for the selection.

16. Order a few books, lately published, from a book-seller.

17. Write a formal invitation to a social gathering at your house.

18. Accept an invitation to visit a friend in a neighboring city.

19. Write a note accepting or declining an invitation to a wedding.

20. Write an advertisement for a young man or woman to fill a situation as stenographer and type-writer.

21. Write a congratulatory letter to a friend on some good fortune received.

22. Write a letter of sympathy to a friend who has met with some accident or misfortune.

23. Answer an advertisement for a stenographer and type-writer, giving qualifications and salary expected.

24. Write a letter of application to some mercantile firm for employment.

25. Describe a real or an imaginary trip to Europe.

26. Write a description of the place in which at present you are being educated.

27. Write your views of the last book you have read.

28. Describe "The Battle above the Clouds"—Look-out Mountain.

29. The Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

30. The Miseries of the Blind.

31. The Trials of a Country Doctor.
32. The Trials of a Country Minister.
33. The Battle of Long Island.
34. The Treason of Arnold.
35. The Heroism of Nathan Hale.
36. The Benefits of the Art of Printing.
37. The Expulsion of the Moors from Spain.
38. The Christmas Holidays.
39. The Benefits of Tree-plantings.
40. The Culture of Forests.

## FAMILIAR FOREIGN PHRASES.

- Amende honorable*, apology.  
*Beau monde*, fashionable world.  
*Canaille*, rabble.  
*Café* a restaurant.  
*Ci-devant*, former.  
*Chère amie*, a dear friend.  
*Cui bono*, for what good.  
*Coup d'état*, a stroke of policy.  
*Champs Elysées*, Elysian fields.  
*Chef-d'œuvre*, masterpiece.  
*Comme il faut*, as it should be.  
*Cum grano salis*, with a grain of salt.  
*Delicatesse*, delicacy.  
*Dernier ressort*, last resort.  
*Distingué*, distinguished.  
*Ecce homo*, behold the man.  
*Elite*, a choice body of persons.  
*Ennui*, a feeling of weariness.  
*Entre nous*, between ourselves.  
*Esprit de corps*, animating spirit of a collective body.  
*E pluribus unum*, one of many.  
*Exposé*, an exposition.  
*Faux pas*, a false step.  
*Felo de se*, a suicide.  
*Festina lente*, make haste slowly.  
*Fortiter in re*, firmness in action.  
*Hauteur*, haughtiness.

*Haut ton*, people of fashion.

*Ipsè dixit*, he himself said it.

*Ipsissima verba*, the very words.

*Laissez faire*, let alone.

*Maitre d'hotel*, a house steward.

*Memento mori*, remember death.

*Mirabile dictu*, wonderful to be told.

*Multum in parvo*, much in little.

*Née*, born, whose former name was.

*Nolens volens*, willing or not.

*Non compos mentis*, not of sound mind.

*Nom de plume*, pen name.

*Non sequitur*, it does not follow.

*Outré*, out of the common order.

*Paté de foie gras*, goose liver pie.

*Par nobile fratrum*, a noble pair of brothers.

*Particeps criminis*, an accomplice.

*Pater familias*, the father of a family.

*Parvenu*, an upstart.

*Penchant*, inclination.

*Per annum*, by the year.

*Pour prendre congé*, *P. P. C.*, to take leave.

*Post mortem*, after death.

*Pot pourri*, a medley.

*Prima facie*, on the first view.

*Proximo*, next month.

*Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

*Rara avis*, a rare bird.

*Requiescat in pace*, may he rest in peace.

*Respondex si'l vous plait*, *R. S. V. P.*, answer if you please.

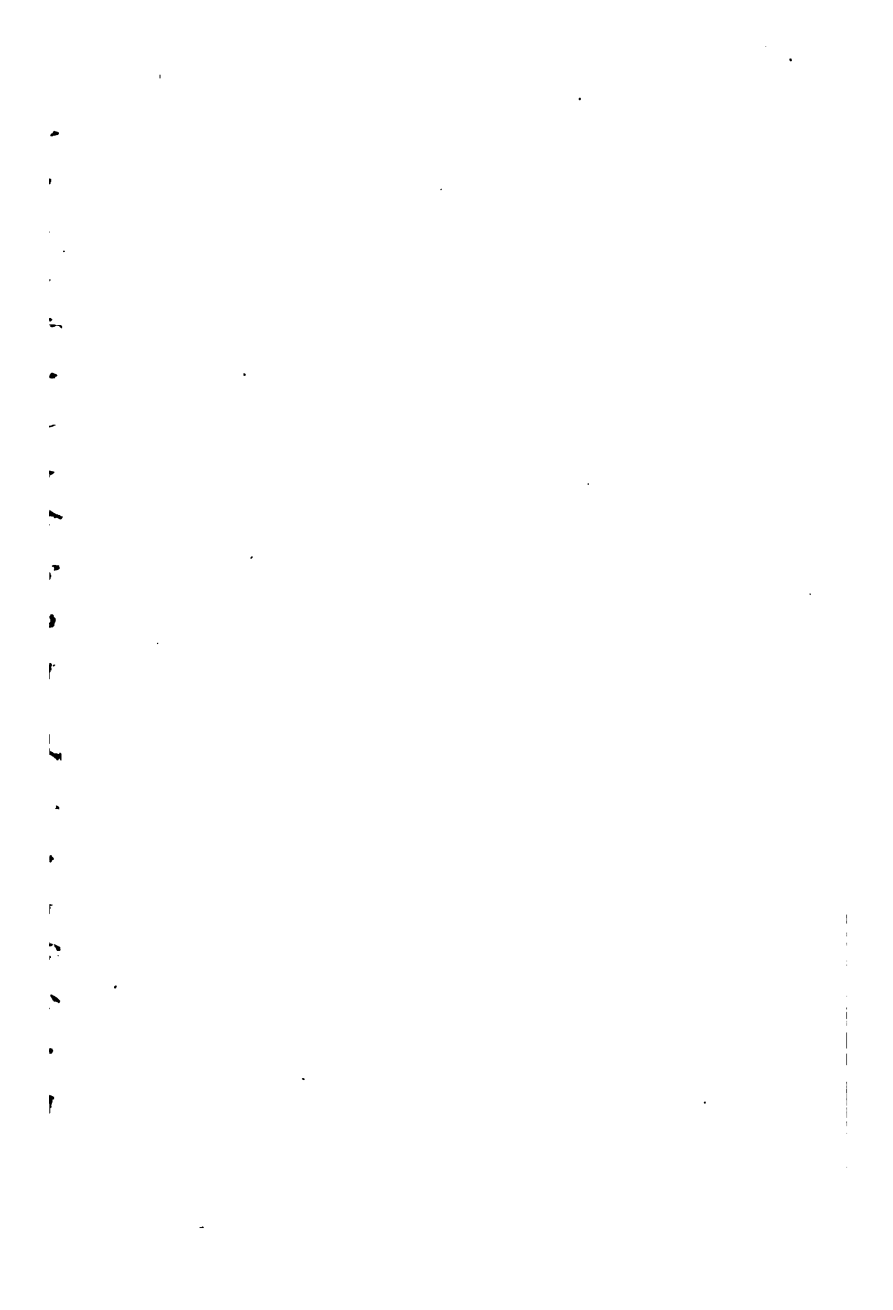
*Resum'e* a summing up.

*Rus in urbe*, the country in town.

*Salon*, an apartment for company.

*Sartor resartus*, the cobbler mended.  
*Sauve qui peut*, save himself who can.  
*Seance*, a sitting or session.  
*Sic semper tyrannis*, thus always to tyrants.  
*Sine qua non*, an indispensable condition.  
*Sine die*, without day.  
*Stat*, let it stand.  
*Status quo*, the condition in which.  
*Sui generis*, of its own kind.  
*Terra firma*, solid earth.  
*Tout ensemble*, the whole taken together.  
*Ultimo*, last month.  
*Vade mecum*, go with me.  
*Veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*Verbatim et literatim*, word for word, and letter for letter.  
*Vi et armis*, by force and arms.  
*Vis a vis*, opposite.  
*Viva voce*, by the living voice.  
*Vraisemblance*, appearance of the truth.

JL



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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



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